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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

For a Triangular Referee

Battleships and Ball Bats

Looking Beyond Nations

¶ **Brickbats, tear gas,** night sticks, pistol balls, cat calls, police whistles, picket lines, riot squads, troopers, citizen-vigilantes — and from this turmoil (this conflict among organized workers, insistent on dictating conditions under which they shall labor; organized industry, determined to hold the reins of authority; and organized society, concerned that the contestants shall confine their methods to lawful and responsible processes)—out of this triangular tussle comes a common cry for federal intervention.

¶ **President Roosevelt's** first response to this general demand seemed to place his interests on the side of the strikers. Commenting on the steel companies' refusal to sign an agreement with workers whose own sense of responsibility has not yet been demonstrated, he voiced the thought that the steel officials should be willing to put in ink any agreement they were willing to make verbally. But this thought apparently is not received as a Delphic utterance. Petitions from the battlefront of labor begin to accumulate. Ohio's Governor Davey, Johnstown's Mayor Shields, Steel Worker Murray, all put their pens to paper in an effort to enlist the Federal Government in an attempt to bring peace to a strike situation that has exceeded local competence to cope with it.

¶ **It's a $750,000-a-day strike.** It involves coal miners, ship labor, railroad men, steel workers, and a vast public which can in no wise escape the effects of such a tremendous industrial battle. The past five years has seen the Government entering into fields far less federal in scope than the present strike situation. In a sense, it offers the Chief Executive a splendid opportunity to speak, as no other voice can, in behalf of law and order.

¶ **Naval treaties** are like "choosing up" for the boyhood game, One Old Cat: Someone catches the bat and the boys change hands, one atop the other, till the butt is reached, whereupon the lad who grasps the final hold has first choice in picking his team. With the expiration of the 5-5-3 naval treaty, Dec. 31, 1936, the "bat" was tossed and the world entered a naval-building race. Japan's refusal to accept a tri-power limitation of gun sizes without a quantitative reduction in naval tonnages left the London Pact signatories free to mount 16-inch guns on their ships, but at the same time while the pact limited the size of American, British and French capital ships to 35,000 tons, Japan had no such restriction. Thus Japan grasps the butt of the naval limitations bat. At Britain's request the United States proposes to Japan a limitation of naval armament to guns of 14-inch caliber. Japan says, "No." It doesn't think real disarmament thus can be achieved. It holds out for definite quantitative curtailment. This means that Britain and America would have to agree to reduce the size of their larger ships. Yes, it's a lot like One Old Cat. If all the boys grasped the bat tight enough, there'd be no game. If all the nations hold tight enough to disarmament, there'll be no armament race.

¶ **From a common spiritual** and physical heritage, Canada and the United States have the privilege of exemplifying a finer and more constructive civilization than has thus far been achieved. With such sentiments the conference on Canadian-American affairs held at Kingston, Ont., is the occasion for much mutual felicitation, much common dedication to North American and world democracy. Says Owen D. Young, world-famed industrial physician: "The high privilege of free democratic government will be impaired only as the significance of current trends are misinterpreted . . . There still remains, even in this shattered world, an abiding faith that the human mind, adequately informed and governed by an instinct for the right, will find its way through problems which superficially appear insoluble."

¶ **We like Mr. Young's** qualifying words, "adequately informed." To us they mean not alone the amassing of human data but the contemplation of divine facts. The adequately informed internationalist, for instance, realizes that divine laws must inspire human laws and a spiritual sense of brotherhood transcend the human sense of neighborliness, before international relations may be made ideal. It can hardly be denied that much of the friendliness between Canada and the United States is traceable to a common interpretation of justice, a common heritage of idealism.

¶ **Here's a "state of war"** you may have forgotten about. For 19 months, Brazilians have been denied the rights accorded them under the Constitution because their country was under a "state of war," laid down at the time of an abortive communist revolt in November, 1935. President Vargas makes no request for its renewal, so constitutional guarantees are restored to 47,000,000 people. It's a good illustration of what might be adopted as a formula: "A 'state of war' means a state of bondage."

Little Entente Chiefs Meet on Danube Ship

By the Associated Press

Vienna, June 17

The Premiers of the three Little Entente powers are at a rendezvous today on a Danube boat, on which they will ponder the future of the ties that bind their countries and of the Danubian situation in general.

Milan Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia, and George Tatarescu, Premier of Roumania, came from Bucharest. Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Premier of Yugoslavia, came from Belgrade. They were to meet at Kladovo in Yugoslavia and board a small ship, which Balkan leaders believe may chart a new course for southeast European politics.

Brookings Head Urges Price Curb In Chamber Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 17—Further increases in commodity prices, such as those of the last few months, may hamper expansion of industrial production and general economic recovery, was the warning issued yesterday by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., to members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in annual session here.

Dr. Moulton assailed the general reduction of the working week, saying, "Anyone who favors a further reduction of the work week at this stage of our economic development unwittingly favors lower standards of living."

"The simple truth of the matter is that we have not reached a stage of technological development at which it is possible for the American people to obtain standards of living which they desire if working time is reduced below that which now prevails in American industry generally."

Income Loss Seen

Claiming that a rise in the price of basic products, such as iron, steel, other metals and building materials virtually would halt all economic gains of the last few years, Dr. Moulton pointed out that a large portion of the population, such as industrial wage earners, farmers and those living on income from investments would suffer.

A high light of the session was the recommendation of the social welfare committee for a wider base to include farmers, salesmen and casual laborers under the federal old-age benefits program of the Social Security Act. According to terms of the act, the committee report said, almost 50 per cent of those gainfully employed in the nation are specifically excluded from federal old-age benefits. "A large part of the exempted classes are the very people who most need assistance," the committee report said.

The report asserted the Social Security program should finance its program on a broad basis of taxation, such as a gross income or sales tax. This, the report stated, would place the burden of the tax on all who earn and spend.

Early Payments Advocated

It also was advocated that benefit payments should start as soon as possible, possibly by 1939, instead of in 1942 as now provided. The report recommended that if constitutional restrictions are encountered in putting a national program of old-age benefits into effect, the Constitution should be amended to make the program possible.

Other committee reports recommended elimination or revision of state taxes on gasoline for aviation, close co-operation with the Boy Scout movement and a strong national defense.

The aviation committee suggested establishment and maintenance of airports at smaller cities on the airlines of the country and planly marked airways to avoid such accidents as have taken place during the last year.

Reich Seeks Closer Ties to Austria

Vienna Welcomes Schacht Who Seeks to Improve Trade Relations

New Rifts Avoided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 17—The arrival here today of the German Minister of Economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, for a conference with the Austrian Government on commercial matters seems to coincide with a new attempt to ameliorate the strained relations between Berlin and Vienna.

It is noteworthy that at this moment a delegation of leading Austrian industrialists is touring the Third Reich and has been given an enthusiastic welcome. Yesterday they were received by Reichsführer Hitler and last night at a banquet in their honor Dr. Schacht went out of the way to compliment Austria.

He said he hoped that Austrians would export their world famous attitude of graciousness and geniality to Germany, and added that he himself was counting on learning from the Viennese to be more gracious.

In addition to the group of touring industrialists a company of Austrian folk singers and dancers has just visited Hamburg as official representatives of the Austrian Fatherland Front. Besides this Berlin has officially instructed German tourists visiting Austria to comply strictly with regulations of this country regarding the display of German flags and National Socialist emblems in public places.

It is also stated on good authority that extreme Austrian National Socialists have been instructed from Berlin to refrain from future provocative demonstrations.

Although the relations between many Austrians and the German regime are especially embittered just now because of the campaign against the Roman Catholic Church, it seems plain that responsible leaders both here and in the Reich are determined to try to reduce existing antagonisms.

Dr. Schacht received a cordial welcome and it is noted that his arrival here was not accompanied by National Socialist demonstrations as was that of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, a few months ago.

Meanwhile the Austrian press comments extensively on Baron von Neurath's coming visit to London. Anti-National Socialist elements here are disturbed by what appears to be the growing international power of Germany, but the Government expresses at least formal approval.

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

Reich Economics Minister

Austrian Industrialists on Tour of Germany to Study Conditions

Get Fine Greeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 17—The increased importance which the Third Reich attaches to improved commercial relations with Austria is indicated by the presence in Berlin of a big delegation of Austrian industrialists and the departure of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, on a visit to the Austrian capital.

Germany aims to extend to Austria the policy of economic penetration she has consistently followed in southeast Europe during the last 18 months and which has been rewarded by marked success in the political field.

No formal negotiations, it is emphasized here, are taking place during the visits, but it is clear that everything is being done to influence Austrian industry still further toward Germany.

Seeking Other Markets

In view of the Austrians' present dependence on the German market, such a result could easily be achieved if Germany had the necessary means to pay for Austrian imports in cash—or in goods which Austria is willing to take.

But under the existing cumbersome compensation contingent and other such agreements, Austria naturally has been seeking other markets in the present improved world conditions.

One result of the present exchange of visits is expected to be some arrangement by which more German tourists can go to Austria. A special 1000-mark tax has been removed

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Bonnet Backs Currency Pact; Blum Plan in French Senate

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17 — The French Ambassador to the United States, George Bonnet, pleaded today for joint discussions between France, the United States and Great Britain to extend the tripartite currency understanding of last fall along a broader economic front.

France, he told me, would be the last country to denounce the currency pact.

"It is our anchor—much more than it is the anchor of either of the other two parties," he said. "But if we are to avoid exchange control, the entering wedge of an authoritarian regime, there must be increasing effort on the part of the three countries to promote more freedom in commerce."

The French ambassador was commenting on the report from Paris that France might have to denounce the three-power pact. As he was speaking, the Chamber of Deputies was insisting upon the maintenance of currency freedom, giving Premier Blum new powers on the explicit understanding that the currency would be neither policed, as in Germany, or subjected to further devaluation.

Developments Studied

At the treasury the situation in Paris is still being watched with close attention. Helping the officials to keep track of the fast moving events are Dr. John H. Williams, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and economist of the open market committee of the Federal Reserve Board; Dr. Jacob Viner, economics professor at the University of Chicago, who advises the treasury from time to time, and Prof. W. W. Reifler, formerly the President's "interpreting economist," now a professor at the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

PARIS, June 17 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum laid before the Senate Finance Committee today the bill which would give him a virtual financial dictatorship, hoping for final parliamentary approval before the week is out.

M. Blum and his Finance Minister, Vincent Auriol, revamped the arguments, which won the Chamber of Deputies' sanction yesterday after an all-night session and a near collapse of the Government, for personal presentation to the Senate body.

Political sources forecast that the Senate would second the Chamber's approval without bringing repetition of the governmental crisis, although some Senators were expected to oppose the measure and there may be amendments.

After the Finance Committee's thorough discussion, the program probably will be laid before the Senate tomorrow for full debate.

The measure would give the Government the right to take any financial action it wishes up to July 31, merely by issuing decrees and not waiting for parliamentary approval. Three months later Parliament would have an opportunity to approve or nullify the action.

M. Blum and M. Auriol hold they must have the extraordinary power to meet the problem of an expected deficit of $1,760,000,000 in the regular and extraordinary expenditures for the year. (The regular budget was about $2,211,000,000; it did not included the extraordinary expenses much of which are for defense.)

Political observers generally agreed that some Senators would demand that the Government's exceptional power be restricted to specified uses.

AMSTERDAM, June 17 (AP)—The Netherlands today lifted the restrictions on the exportation of gold which have been in effect since Sept. 30, 1936.

The Bank of the Netherlands, acting under authority of the Minister of Finance, stated that it was prepared to allow unrestricted exemptions from the export prohibitions laid down on gold coins and bullion by royal decree.

A spokesman for the bank said that the change had been made possible by the recent inflow of gold to the bank.

Informed circles said that the new ruling would have no effect on the Netherlands' monetary policy, but would offer an opportunity for private holders of gold to sell their metal in London or New York for a better price than they could obtain in Amsterdam.

Weakness in franc indicates French financial crisis near: Financial Page.

Limit on Big Guns Proposed by U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—State Department officials disclosed today that the United States has asked the principal world naval powers if each would agree to limit the caliber of big guns on their battleships to 14 inches.

This represented a new move on the part of this Government to persuade Japan to enter an international agreement of this character, which that country had previously refused to do.

The disclosure came almost simultaneously with the opening of bids at the Navy Department for the construction of one of two new battleships for the American fleet.

Three private shipyards bid on U. S. battleships: Page 2.

Brazil's 'State-of-War' Ends

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 17 (AP)—Brazil restored full constitutional guarantees to her 47,000,000 people today, ending a "state of war" rule in effect for nearly 20 months.

President Vargas, acting with Jose Carlos de Macedo Soares, minister of justice and interior, in a single fortnight brought the nation back to political normalcy, dispelling prolonged fears that an armed revolt was imminent.

The constitution was promulgated July 16, 1934. Many of its vital parts were suspended Nov. 25, 1935, in the midst of an abortive Communist revolt. There were subsequent periodic extensions of a "state of war" by Congress.

Simultaneous with the restoration of constitutional guarantees, dissension among higher officers of the army came out into the open and led to the military arrest of a prominent army leader.

Gen. Waldomiro Lima, commander of the Brazilian army's first corps area, resigned and was placed under military arrest on charges of making public accusations against a superior officer.

Close observers explained Vargas' action in restoring constitutional guarantees by saying he was seeking to "nip in the bud" the campaign of former Gov. Armando de Salles of Sao Paulo state for the presidency in elections next Jan. 1.

Senhor Salles was said to be basing his bid for office on two principal planks—the liberation of thousands imprisoned for political reasons since the Communist revolt of November, 1935, and full restoration of the constitution.

He faces as an opponent Jose Americo de Almeida, former minister of communications. The Administration has thrown full support behind the latter.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, June 17, 1937

Making the Constitution

Day-by-day events of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution are "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Berlin Declares Spanish Cordon Plan Workable

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Lloyds' agent at Gibraltar cabled today that the Italian steamer Madda had been bombarded by Spanish Government aircraft off Oran, Algeria, but that she was not hit.

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—An appeal to both sides in the Spanish civil war to curtail aerial bombardments of unfortified cities will be considered by the 27-nation International Non-Intervention Committee Friday afternoon.

BERLIN, June 16 (AP)—Official quarters hailed the Italo-German return to Spanish neutrality co-operation as a demonstration that the four-power method of dealing with European problems is really workable.

The same sources viewed Germany's action as justification for the strong German stand taken after Spanish Government planes bombed the pocket battleship Deutschland at Ibiza.

Germany then retaliated by shelling the government-held seaport of Almeria.

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Britain will retain her policy of using oil exclusively to drive her warships, the Government indicated in the House of Lords after critics of the policy said it would expose the country to grave danger in case of war.

Earl Stanhope, president of the Board of Education, asserted the Admiralty and the Government were agreed that "it is essential to maintain oil and not go back to coal or even to dual-firing in the ships of His Majesty's fleet."

Bilbao Totters: Page 5.

Earhart Airplane Lands at Calcutta

CALCUTTA, India, June 17 (AP)—Amelia Earhart landed her round-the-world plane at Dumdum Airdrome here today at 4:09 p. m. (5:16 a. m., E. S. T.) after a 1350-mile hop across India from Karachi.

Miss Earhart took off from Karachi at 7:25 a. m. Karachi time.

The flier, who is making a leisurely flight around the world "just for fun," said she intended to take off shortly after dawn Saturday.

She would remain overnight at the airdrome, she said, to superintend adjustments to her twin-motored monoplane.

Miss Earhart said her next destination would be Bangkok, capital of Siam. If she adheres to her planned itinerary, she will go from Bangkok to Darwin, Australia, by way of Singapore, then Batavia, Dutch East Indies, and Surabaya, Java, before starting across the Pacific.

Bus Strike in London Inspired Walking 'Ad'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"It's an ill wind that blows no man to good," thought a shoe manufacturer when the recent bus strike here had lasted some days.

So to tired city workers wending their way homeward in the early evening appeared the result of his cogitations — an advertisement worded "Walk the Barratt way," trailed behind an airplane flying low over the Thames.

Tax Inquiry Described As 'Aiding Rich'

Morgenthau Says Wealthy Benefit by Plugging of Loopholes

No Names Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The investigation of tax avoidance is not an "attack on wealth," Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury declared today, and rich people of America should stamp out tax evasion in their own interest.

Testifying before the joint congressional committee, Mr. Morgenthau declared that "it is for the benefit of the rich to plug loopholes in tax laws since this raises more revenues without raising rates."

Before Mr. Morgenthau started Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the joint committee read a statement declaring the committee would "protect zealously" the reputation of honest taxpayers. "Only those who have used flagrant methods of tax evasion need to be uneasy," he said.

As the hearing adjourned till tomorrow, it was said that the Treasury would be ready to submit the first names then.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in temperate and at times whimsical fashion of recent widespread legalistic devices to "split personalities" to escape federal imposts. He covered much the same ground covered by President Roosevelt in his opening drive, and for the moment produced no names of alleged tax evaders.

Presents His Evidence

Mr. Morgenthau presented the evidence leading him to believe that tax avoidance is spreading and that it has had a national share in upsetting treasury estimates of national revenue.

He called on Congress through the committee to enact immediate legislation closing loop-holes in the federal tax law.

Though criticizing "unethical and unwarranted avoidance of taxes," Mr. Morgenthau said the great mass of taxpayers are honest, and blamed the "system" and "ingenious lawyers" for the production of fantastic new tax dodges, rather than specific tax payers.

It is understood that the names of some alleged tax dodgers will be made public before the hearings are complete. Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, followed Secretary Morgenthau on the stand.

Remedial Action Sought

Mr. Morgenthau set the tone for the preliminary hearing, not as a persecution of rich men, but as a search for remedial action in a difficult situation. Tax avoidance devices are affecting the Government's revenue in a variety of ways, he declared. The burden falls on the conscientious taxpayer, representing the bulk of those who pay the Treasury's bills.

How serious the matter is was indicated by the Morgenthau figure showing that actual tax revenues had failed to come up to Treasury Department advance calculations.

Pointing out that for the 1935 fiscal year, the treasury had underestimated revenues by 4.6 per cent; and in the 1936 fiscal year had come close with an underestimate of only 1.5 per cent, Mr. Morgenthau recalled his surprise when the March 15 income tax returns indicated that the estimates for 1937 "would be as much as 10.4 per cent below the estimate made last November."

New Dodges Described

Investigation disclosed, Mr. Morgenthau said, "the following very significant fact," that collections in areas where there is a concentration of wealth had not increased by as large a percentage as had the total income tax receipts for the country as a whole. It was at this point, therefore, that super-financial-sleuth Magill was called in, who pointed out the ingenious new tax dodges that are being employed. In seminumorous terms Mr. Morgenthau described some of them, whereby, for example, a taxpayer incorporates a

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President Orders Federal Mediation To End Steel Strike

By a Staff Artist

Charles P. Taft

Chairman of Board to Investigate Steel Strike

Labor Secretary Names Three-Member Board to Sift Evidence

Taft Is Appointed Chairman of Group

Action Follows Davey Plea for Federal Intervention in Strike Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—On orders from President Roosevelt, who was officially stated to be keeping in constant touch with the steel strike situation, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today appointed a special mediation board to intervene in the four-company strike which has spread over seven states and represents a crucial period in the current struggle between employers and organized labor.

The board will be headed by Charles P. Taft, son of the former President of the United States, who was a prominent adviser of Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for the Presidency during the recent campaign. He will be aided by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the Administration's ace labor mediator, who will land in New York tomorrow from Europe, having been summoned back from a meeting of the International Labor Office at Geneva. Lloyd Garrison, University of Wisconsin law dean, will be the third member. Mr. Garrison was the first chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Going to Cleveland

Miss Perkins said the board would proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, immediately and begin its efforts to mediate the strikes. Mr. McGrady is expected to join his colleagues in Cleveland, after conferring here with Miss Perkins and the President. She also confirmed previous White House intimations she was acting with the "consent, approval and recommendation" of the President.

Appointment of the mediation board was made pursuant to an act of Congress of 1913, which authorized such action when an emergency has arisen as the result of a labor dispute. The board is authorized "to investigate, conduct hearings, make findings of fact and act as voluntary arbitrator if the parties to the dispute so request."

Behind the decision is exhaustive consideration of the situation at the White House and conferences not only with responsible Government officials and leading members of Congress, but also with prominent labor leaders and several industrialists. The conversations for the most part have been by telephone. The names of the President's advisers are being kept secret by the White House.

Miss Perkins has been in New York discussing the question with several industrial leaders whom she declined to identify. It is believed that among others she conversed with officials of the United States Steel Corporation, which has signed a contract with the union. It had been hoped here that the example of "Big Steel" would be followed by the independents, who, instead, are now engaged in the strike struggle with the C. I. O. forces. The example of "Big Steel" is constantly being cited here in official quarters as an evidence of a forward and commendable industrial policy. The attitude of the independent steel company employers is compared unfavorably with that of Myron Taylor and his associates of United States Steel, who preferred co-operation with the C. I. O. to the type of opposition which has occurred in the current strike.

Appeal From Davey

Action was taken following receipt of a telegram from Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio stating that his resources apparently had been exhausted and suggesting that the President might "find it advisable to call a conference of the interested parties or set up the machinery by which the opposing points of view may be reconciled."

It was learned at the White House that between 30 and 40 telegrams have been received today from various interests affected by the strike calling on the President to intervene. The senders were said to include, besides Governor Davey, several mayors of cities, labor leaders, employers and prominent citizens.

While every precaution will be taken at the White House to preserve the appearance of complete neutrality, there is no question where the President's and the Administration's sympathies lie. The only public indication of this preference is the President's remark at his last press conference that he could see no reason why an employer who was willing to conclude a verbal agreement with a union should not be willing to put his name to it.

Hostility to Board

But among advisors of the President and in circles close to the White House the opinion is heard that in the steel strikes the Government is dealing with an attempt of an influential group of employers to modify or wreck enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act. It is charged that Tom C. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, is acting for Eugene

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Attack on Pickets By Chicago Police Reported in Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—An extraordinary word picture of what the suppressed Paramount news reel camera caught on its film in the Chicago Memorial Day riot, which resulted in eight fatalities, has reached the capital. The news photographer ground out the film, with full sound effects, as city police smashed an attempt of steel-strike demonstrators to march past the Republic Steel Corporation plant in South Chicago.

The Senate Post Office Committee voted to broaden its inquiry of steel strike disorders by summoning Chicago police officials to testify concerning the Memorial Day outbreak. The committee decided also to subpoena the motion picture films of the event.

Five agents of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Robert Wohlforth, committee secretary, are on the scene investigating the affair. The Senate obtained possession of the suppressed film in New York, after its maker, the Paramount Company had announced it would not be exhibited publicly for fear of inciting riots throughout the United States.

The film was shown before Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, the sub-committee, and members of the committee staff in Chicago.

Description of Film

A newspaper report, copyright by the St. Louis Post Dispatch and Pulitzer Publishing Company, is republished in the capital, carrying a description of the picture from a person "who saw it several times," and is stated to have "a particular interest in studying it closely for detail."

Following a brief conference between police and strike leaders, the story states that the picture showed the police opening fire upon strikers and charging them. The film is said to have disclosed the police using clubs and tear gas as they pursued strikers.

Prof. Paul H Douglas, economics teacher at the University of Chicago, who organized a test meeting June 8, said to have filled the Chicago Civic Opera House with 4500 persons, called on the Paramount Company to produce the film.

Danger of Hysteria

A. P. Richard, editor of Paramount News, in a telegram of reply, said the pictures were not being re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Arctic Myths Are Exploded: 100 Degrees in Shade There

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Civilization is moving north, in the opinion of Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, and man must change his thought about heat and cold, he holds.

In the Arctic there is a "great university of unlearning," he told the graduating class at Hunter College here yesterday, adding that in the Far North he had found that 40 to 60 per cent of what he had been taught about that region was incorrect.

Mr. Stefansson then proceeded to enumerate some of these fallacies. The Eskimos are not habitual drinkers of oil, and although some of them have snow houses, most of them never heard of such abodes until they were told of them by European travelers, he said. Still another myth of greater importance was exploded by United States Weather Bureau reports showing that the temperature went as high as 100 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade in the Arctic Circle.

Mr. Stefansson paid tribute to the Russian fliers who have established an airplane base at the North Pole. He stressed that the shortest route from San Francisco to Europe was through the Arctic.

Mark Eisner, chairman of the board of higher education, another speaker, warned the graduates against heeding "the seductive call for a new and different society," and lauded democracy.

"It is to your best interests to stand up affirmatively for our democracy, which affords you opportunities entirely dependent upon your own ability and capacity, your own character and attainments," he added.

Dr. Eugene A. Calligan, president of Hunter College, conferred 810 Bachelor of Arts degrees, nine degrees of Master of Arts, seven Bachelor of Science degrees and one Master of Science degree.

Other speakers were Mrs. Walter S. Mack Jr., chairman of the board of trustees of the college, and Mrs. Anna Hochfelder, member of the alumnae board of directors.

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Britain Shifts on Profits Tax To Put Levy on Fairer Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 17 — Unworkable complications of assessment which necessitated the withdrawl of the British Government's original proposals for a new tax, known as the National Defense Contribution, to pay for rearmament are recognized on all sides here today as strikingly absent from the entirely new arrangement for this purpose now announced.

It calls for a profits tax of 5 per cent on corporations and 4 per cent on partnerships. It is estimated that the levy will yield £25,000,000 annually for the next five years.

Avoids Discrimination

The new tax differs from what Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, put in the budget in that it is to be levied upon industrial profits generally instead of upon the growth of profits. This means the abandonment of Mr. Chamberlain's meritorious endeavor to penalize armament profiteering.

On the other hand, it means also that new enterprises and trades recovering from the slump and depression will no longer be disproportionately victimized.

Two main complaints are still heard. One is that the new burden falls practically exclusively upon the enterprising ordinary shareholder as opposed to the more sheltered bondholder.

General Reception Favorable

The other criticism, which, however, it is hoped may yet be met by an amendment in the House of Commons, is that the new tax hits unduly those concerns where percentage of "preference" to total capital happens to be large.

One undoubted authority thus declares today that it is theoretically possible for an ordinary shareholder to find his entire income taken away from him.

Upon the whole, nevertheless, the reception of the new tax has been such that the Government can now look forward to putting it upon the statute book without serious difficulty.

Coronation Theme At Auckland Backs Democratic Ideal

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Emphasis was placed upon the need of defending and maintaining democracy by the Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Peter Fraser, in an address on Coronation Day.

It is surely regrettable, said Mr Fraser, that even in these far southern seas states are driven by circumstances over which they have no control, to adopt precautionary measures of defense.

"Such measures are not to be glorified; their present, and, I hope passing, inevitability, is to be deplored. But the democratic nations of the British Commonwealth, indeed those of the world generally, cannot be allowed to perish.

"They must be maintained and strengthened mainly by the love of and devotion to true principles of human progress and advancement, deep-rooted in the minds, hearts and consciences of their peoples. The British people, the people of New Zealand, have declared for democracy with no uncertain voice.

"We extend the right hand of fellowship and good will to all lands, and to all peoples without distinction of clime, race, creed or color, but we are determined that as far as we are concerned, 'government of the people, for the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

leased anywhere in the country, for they might give rise to crowd hysteria. He continued: "Our pictures depict a tense and nerve-racking episode which, in certain sections of the country, might incite local riot and perhaps riotous demonstrations in theaters, leading to further casualties."

This being the first time in history, so far as known, where a situation comparable in importance to this has arisen, the facts are likely to be of widespread interest in evolving a policy for the future, both as to the use of such descriptive film and sound material in official proceedings, and in the information of the nation as a whole.

Mattern-Jones Team

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 17 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern, former 'round-the-world flier, and H. S. Jones, local oil man, announced yesterday they would team in the race from Marseilles, France, to Damascus, Syria Aug. 20. They have worked together in previous long flights, with Mr Jones as navigator.

Reich and French Army Chiefs Scan New Locarno Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 17—The military implications of the proposed new western Locarno are understood to have been discussed here today by Gen. Ludwig Beck, chief of the German general staff, and French military leaders.

No actual negotiations are under way and General Beck's visit is nominally declared to be a mere courtesy call on Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, the French commander-in-chief. But considerable importance is attached here to the talks in view of the Anglo-German conversations in London next week.

Germany is believed here to be ready now to discuss with France and Britain certain armaments limitations in connection with the new western security agreement. An air pact is mentioned in particular.

Beyond the fact that discussions of the proposed new western arrangement were carried a step further, no new development is expected to emerge from General Beck's visit, which is regarded as primarily designed to improve the general diplomatic atmosphere in view of eventual efforts to bring about Franco-German rapprochement.

Tweedsmuir Speaks To Engineers At Montreal Meeting

MONTREAL, June 17 (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir called on Canadian engineers last night to aim their efforts at the aesthetic as well as the utilitarian in building "the material background of a great nation."

Canada's Governor-General addressed a banquet of the engineering institute of Canada, celebrating its semi-centennial in a four-day gathering. He spoke to more than 500 engineers from Canada and envoys from a half dozen other nations.

Transport Minister Howe took the chair at luncheon, and the delegates heard A. C. Gardner, chief engineer of the Clyde Engineering Trust in Scotland, tell of the River Clyde's development.

Tomorrow's convention proceedings will consist chiefly in inspection tours to industrial plants in the Montreal district. On Friday, the members will travel to Ottawa, where the gathering will disband after a day's sitting in the capital.

Wonders of Research: Rolling Rocket

Vehicle using rocket-fire method of propulsion put to trial by French engineer—Low path of summer moon in sky accounted for by sun's pushing into north—Libra swings on meridian in south at early evening.

Brown Photos

P. Millet and His Rocket Car
With One-Cylinder Motor, Shown in Test Near Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Propulsion by means of rocket fire continues to show promise of amounting to something besides a fad. Out for its first trial run near Paris recently, was a "rocket-mobile," built by the engineer P. Millet.

"Quite satisfactory" was his answer to queries of how successful he felt this first venture had turned out. The vehicle is a single cylinder "motor" based on the theory of the fluid rocket. The inventor declared that he achieved 40 miles an hour and a fairly stable pace.

"Rocketry" is a field of investigation that has gone well beyond the "laughing-off" stage. In Europe and on the Continent, many societies are carrying on necessary pioneer work, and because it is so new and so complex a subject, co-operation is remarkably achieved.

America too, is not without investigators Transportation into the higher regions of the earth's atmosphere—perhaps beyond—has long been the dream of Prof. Robert E. Goddard of Clark University. He dreamed and worked alone for years; but today, in his desert retreat in Arizona, he has the support of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics and the stamp of approval delivered by the Flying Colonel himself.

In a recent letter to the president of Clark University, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh predicted that commerce "must look to the rocket, if we hope to attain speeds of transport above a few hundred miles an hour."

Sky Scanning: Over and Under Moon

Full moon occurs on June 23. This phase is reached when the moon is on exactly the opposite side of the sky from our sun. We on the earth see the full illuminated hemisphere from our observation station midway between—or perhaps we should say just "between," since the earth is 400 times farther from the sun than from the moon.

Another slight qualification: we never see a full half at any one time. It can be proved that it is impossible to see a full half of any sphere at once, however small the sphere and however far we may be from it. By dint of seeing a little over the top of the moon when it is on the eastern horizon, and a little over the other side when it is on the western, we manage to sum up about 55 per cent of the surface which can be seen, but not all at once.

Because of the moon's sinuous path among the stars—in common with the other members of the solar system—there results the interesting fact that a full moon must always be in the opposite part of the sky from the sun, not only from east to west, but from north to south. Since the summer sun is in the northern part of the sky, a summer full moon will hang low in the south, while a winter full moon will ride high overhead.

The rising time of any given star or constellation is about four minutes earlier each night. This is an optical effect of our revolution in our orbit about the sun. Theoretically, we may view it in either of two ways; a westward drift of the starry sky with reference to the sun, or what amounts to the same thing, a slow crawl of the sun eastward among the stars. Actually, we prefer to keep time by the sun, and thus we say that the stars gain over the sun a complete westward turn of the sky in one year, or at the rate of four minutes a day. This is explanation of the familiar seasonal change of constellations.

The constellation, Libra, is now on the meridian, well down in the south, about nine o'clock in the evening. One month from now, at the same hour, Scorpio will be in that position, still lower in the south.

Some Uncut Woodland Remains in Northwest

Although it includes less than 10 per cent of the nation's total area, the American Northwest is the last big region of virgin timber. According to the latest figures released by the Forestry Department, out of 35,000,000 acres, nearly four-fifths, or about 29,000,000 acres, is timberland.

Western Oregon now has a greater acreage of virgin timber than western Washington, which has been cutting its supply much faster in recent years. Conditions are different in this big timber country than in most of the previous localities of heavy cutting. Only a little more than half the timberland is privately owned. The rest is owned by the public—divided into National forests. These will be managed to maintain a continuing supply of timber.

Bids to Build Battleship Submitted by Three Firms

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Three companies entered bids today for construction of a battleship in private shipyards. The bids ranged from $46,212,500 to $59,900,000.

The prices asked were:

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., $59,900,000.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., $55,875,824.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., notified the navy department that it could not make an offer for building the dreadnaught at a fixed price because of "present difficulties and risks" affecting the steel industry. It offered an alternate bid of $46,212,500, however. Under the condition that the company be reimbursed for any losses it might sustain under such an arrangement.

All three companies offered to complete their works in 48 months.

The bids were for construction of hull and machinery only. The Government itself furnishes labor and materials for the installation of vast quantities of equipment, including armament.

Bethlehem's bid called for delivery at Boston's Navy Yard, New York's at Philadelphia's Navy Yard and Newport News' at Norfolk's Navy Yard.

The Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., was the only bidder for the construction of two new submarines. It submitted a proposal of $4,677,000 for one vessel only and $3,917,000 each for both vessels for delivery at New London, Conn., in 29 and 31 months respectively.

Both Bethlehem and New York shipbuilding also submitted alternate bids, containing adjustment provisions under which lowered costs of labor and materials would accrue to the benefit of the navy. Bethlehem's alternate bid was $49,870,000 and New York's $47,829,994.

German Sentences Given Labor Leaders Protested by Green

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, protested in a cablegram to Adolph Hitler today against capital punishment imposed upon two German labor leaders and the life sentence given a third.

The text of the cablegram:

On behalf of workers of United States I protest against death sentences imposed on Adolph Remt and Robert Stamm and life sentence of Max Maddalena.

"Workers of all countries feel that opportunity for free labor movement in any one country is concern of all. In addition to affection and fraternal ties that we feel for the free organized labor movement of Germany we realize that the cause of democracy requires that no nation or group within a nation can safely seek advantage by limiting freedom of others.

"We urge that the well being of Germany requires a labor movement free to function in the interests of German wage earners and that Germany will gain international good will by mitigating the sentences of those union representatives. On behalf of workers of United States and in the name of human freedom I urge quick and generous revocation of these sentences."

Youths Hike 8000 Miles To Boy Scout Jamboree

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The first foreign visitors to the coming Boy Scout jamboree rested today from an 8000-mile hike from Caracas, Venezuela.

When embassy officials met them outside the city yesterday and offered a lift, Juan Carmona and Rafael Angel Petit refused.

"No, thank you," said Juan, 26. "We've walked every step of the way to this point, except when we crossed rivers on hand-made rafts. We want to walk all the way to the Capitol." They said they began their trek on Jan. 11, 1935.

Lost Atlantis Declared Still Standing Above Sea

According to Capt. J. L. Mott, one of the leaders of Denmark's expedition to the mid-Atlantic in search of evidence pertaining to the ancient continent of Atlantis, reported by Pliny and others, Atlantis still remains above the sea, though only a remnant of its former self.

From the headquarters of this group of Danish explorers in Miami, Fla., comes information that the Principality of Atlantis is again to be re-established under the head of Prince Christian of Denmark, a direct descendant of Lief Ericson. Stamps have been issued and money coined.

"The legend of a sunken continent is not quite correct," writes Captain Mott to The Christian Science Monitor. "Evidence shows that Atlantis has always existed in the form of islands beginning off the west coast of Africa and extending as far as the Isthmus of Panama including the Bahamas, West Indies and northern parts of South America.

"In favorable comparison to Atlantis, is Lemuria, or Mu, in the Pacific. People of these ancient empires carried on trade with the Egyptians, a fact we have established through discovery of the remnants of ancient ships, built with flat bottoms, capable of nonstop voyages across great oceans, even in storms.

"We believe the Aztecs to have been the descendants of Atlanteans and Lemurreans. Last summer the Empire of Atlantis and Lemuria was formed by our little company while we were on Pacific islands. A type of boat-car was designed and made there to be used for transportation; and at the present writing, other boat-cars of improved design are under construction at Miami. These craft will follow the ancient lines of Viking and Egyptian vessels.

"The empire of Atlantis passports are now recognized by several governments, and we are permitted to drive our automobiles on Atlantis license plates."

'Roaming' Strike Called

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—More than 200 girl employees of the Gloversville Knitting Company here engaged today in what Dorothy Loeb, secretary at C. I. O. headquarters, described as a "roaming around strike." Miss Loeb said the girls ceased work, roamed about the factory corridors and jested through open windows with friends outside after one girl complained that she did not receive credit for overtime in her pay check.

Hotel Workers Strike

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—Half the staff of a hotel here began a strike today and invited guests to join the picket line. Leonard Hogle, business agent for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union here, said that "at least 50 out of 80" workers at the Hotel Van Curler had walked out after demanding a 20 per cent wage increase, 40-hour week and union recognition. Harold O. Kimball, manager of the hotel, said work was "being done as usual."

Law Covers Indians

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled today that the Social Security law covers Indians. It held that wage payments to Indians were not exempted from security taxes solely because Indians were wards of the Government.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Woman President for U. S. Predicted by Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed a conviction last night that "there will be a woman President some day, but that day is not yet here."

Mrs. Roosevelt, in response to a question by a young woman high school graduate, said, "we women have still to prove ourselves" and at present she did not believe the country as a whole would have enough confidence in a woman President.

"And without that confidence and co-operation she could not do a good job," she added.

In reply to other questions asked by Miss Constance Eberhardt, 17, during a radiocast addressed to graduating classes throughout the country, Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed there would be increased opportunities for women in the diplomatic service and expressed the opinion that a college education could be "very helpful" to the housewife.

"Charm Not Enough"

"There comes a time when your job as housewife and mother is not entirely sufficient to occupy you," she said. "Then, if you've had some training, you can turn it into some constructive work."

Mrs. Roosevelt agreed that charm and personality were important in obtaining a job, but said ability was "all important" in holding it.

"So many girls make the mistake of thinking they can get through on charm," she said. "That's what men resent. In business, women should be considered as individuals. They have to make their own reputations, and they cannot expect men to treat them the same way on the job as they might socially. They should be courteous, but the women should hold up their end of the job."

Cosmetics Approved

She voiced approval of hygiene courses that teach high school girls how to dress properly and how to use cosmetics, adding:

"In my day, of course, no girl used cosmetics, but today it isn't taboo, and I think it is much more sensible to know how to use cosmetics correctly and becomingly, if you are going to use them at all."

In urging students to devote as much time to extra-curriculum activities as possible, without slighting their regular work, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed fear the young people of today were not reading as much for diversion and entertainment as her generation did. She said she was "very much surprised" recently to discover that not one of the boys or girls present at a White House party had "read any Kipling."

Strike Intervention Urged

Refusal of steel company officials to attend Gov. Martin L. Davey's peace conference in Ohio, resulted in a general turning to the Federal Government for relief from the costly and violent steel strike that has spread tension throughout the Middle West. A "back-to-work movement" was defeated by the C. I. O. in Youngstown, Ohio, while citizens formed "law and order" forces in Lansing and Monroe, Mich.

Labor news as summarized by the Associated Press:

Washington—Petitions that the Federal Government intervene to halt the steel strike converged on the capital from all sides. Martin L. Davey of Ohio and Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, Penna., petitioned the President directly for intervention. Philip Murray, chief steel organizer for the C. I. O., is here seeking a collective bargaining election in the Bethlehem Steel plant at Johnstown, Penna., soliciting intervention from the Department of Labor and testifying in the Senate hearing on the steel strike. Steel companies are seeking federal intervention, at least, to the extent of assuring delivery of mail to workers in their plants.

Chicago—Investigators for the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate are here examining evidence and testimony from both sides in the Memorial Day clash between strikers and police outside a Republic plant. Principal exhibits are motion pictures, some of which are reported to show the police as aggressors, executing needless violence and brutality upon comparatively defenseless men and women.

Johnstown, Penna.—An undetermined number of steel workers returned to work today in the Cambria plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. There were no disorders.

Youngstown, Ohio — Back-to-work movement of non-strikers in Youngstown Sheet & Tube mills ends inconclusively. Frank Purnell, Sheet & Tube president, says he will not reopen plants until he has "assurances from civil authorities for protection."

At the same time Mr. Purnell received a warning that some 10,000 strike-idle steel workers in the Mahoning Valley are "becoming impatient" and there would be "serious trouble soon" if they are held back from their jobs.

Chicago—C. I. O. chieftain John L. Lewis came here to confer with strike strategists before a Chicago Stadium mass meeting address tonight.

Warren, Ohio—Telephone operators end strike with wage increases, restoring service to this steel strike city's 40,000 citizens.

Monroe, Mich.—Volunteer citizen brigade of 650 is organized on permanent basis by Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs to replace special police around Republic Steel Corporation subsidiary plant.

Bay City, Mich.—Settlement of the Bay City Manufacturing Company-C. I. O. auto workers strike was reached after all-night conference, averting threatened "labor holiday" in city.

Unions Win Closed Shop In Kansas City Hotels

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17 (AP)—A strike of 450 hotel workers ended today when operators of seven hotels signed a contract guaranteeing virtually a closed shop to seven unions. A 48-hour week for women, a 56-hour week for men, and wage increases up to 25 per cent were granted. Eight hotels, including major ones, have been affected by the strike since May 29.

Union and management representatives met after a two-hour battle between police and strikers, in which windows were broken at three hotels. All unions affected are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 (AP)—Strikers who rejected last night what managers of 16 strike-bound hotels said was their "best offer" for settlement of the dispute that was tied up the hostelries for 46 days, today considered extending their walkout to several hundred "class B" hotels, restaurants and bars.

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NEW YORK CITY

Soil Laboratory To Study Erosion In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Natural scientists and leaders of industry gathered recently at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of what will be known as the Ranson Mortlock Laboratory. The equipment will be used for the investigation of problems associated with soil erosion and the regeneration of pasture areas. A donation of £25,000 was made by Mrs. Rosye F. Mortlock, who laid the stone, to perpetuate the memory of her son who was the descendant of a long line of pioneer pastoralists.

The Chancellor of the University, Sir George Murray, and the acting Premier, Sir George Ritchie, spoke of the seriousness of the soil erosion problem and Sir George said that we're hopeful that the staff of trained men who would be engaged in the laboratory would not only prevent the abandonment of holdings but would enable further areas to be devoted to pastoral production.

The director of the Waite Institute, Prof. Arthur E. V. Richardson, said that the erosion menace was by no means confined to Australia, but existed wherever native vegetation had been exploited injudiciously with grazing animals in all semi-arid countries. James T. Mortlock said that conservation of the soil was of urgent concern to the inhabitants of nine-tenths of South Australia. Millions of acres that at one time had carried hundreds of thousands of sheep are now ntohing but a sandy, windswept waste.

No fewer than 250 species of plants, he stated, have been collected from different parts of Australia, and the Waite institute is engaged in ascertaining their respective merits in the way of suitable fodders, and their germination and propagation in low rainfall areas. The first, and main, step, he said, would be to cover as large an area as possible with vegetation, and this with judicious stocking, would prove to be drought resisting and so a protection to the soils that so easily drift.

Saskatchewan Elects New Wheat Pool Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The new president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is J. H. Wessen, Maidstone, Sask., who was elected at a meeting of pool directors.

He succeeded L. C. Brouillette. Mr. Wessen has been active in producers grain organizations since 1907.

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CRISP TANG OF THE SEA IN THE Maritimes

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK

AND rejuvenation in its cool, balsam-scented air. In *Nova Scotia*—golf, fish, swim, sail—or just be idle, at the comfortable *Pines Hotel*, Digby—on Fundy Bay. At old Yarmouth, the *Lakeside Inn* is close to thrilling tuna fishing. In quaint Evangeline Land you find the *Cornwallis Inn* at Kentville; in delightful Halifax, the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). In *New Brunswick*, "tune up" at the gracious, old-English-style *Algonquin Hotel* at St. Andrews—synonym for the world's best in golf. Good bathing, boating, fresh water and deep sea fishing.

Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single $6 up; double, $5 up per person. *The Pines* (June 25-Sept. 11), Single $8 up; double $7 up per person. *The Algonquin* (June 26-Sept. 7), Single $9 up; double $8 up per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. Ferry, Saint John—Digby and Dominion Atlantic Railway connections).

Canadian Pacific HOTELS

See local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.

Shipmates in the Voyage of Youth

Paul Parker

Mrs. W. Minor Osborn Miss Olive McCormick

With Girl Scout Mariners of New York and New Jersey on the Joseph Conrad

Girl Scout Mariners Chart Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When Endeavor I parted her towline at sea and became a nine-days mystery disappearance, a lot of Girl Scouts who have studied how to handle ships at sea under Miss Olive McCormick, the San Antonio girl who is National Skipper for the Girl Scouts, imagined themselves in the places of Capt. Ned Heard and the crew, and plotted out what they would do. It may have been undertaking a hypothesis of noble proportions, but you can't be ruled out for that.

They call it the Girl Scout Mariner program. It was adopted two years ago, to meet the need for exploration, adventure and fresh experiences, recommended by progressive educators for the 'teen-age girl. The mariner program offers new courses to chart, new treasures to seek, and new experiences to beckon, whether it be in learning the tricks of housekeeping in a ship's galley, in observing the fascinating wanderings of the fiddler's crab, in learning how to handle the sails in a catboat, or in practicing safety in the water, for herself and her companions. With all the traditions of the sea to draw on, the Girl Scout Mariner develops qualities of self-reliance, courage, patience and strength.

Miss McCormick, whose official title is "Waterfront Safety and Health Adviser to Girl Scouts," is a member of the American Red Cross advisory committee on waterfront protection, and of the executive committee of the National American Athletic Federation. On July 24 she will sail out from New London, Conn., as skipper, with a crew of Girl Scout Mariners, on the two-master Liberty, for the International Cup Races off Newport—the fourth in this summer's series of cruises on the schooner.

Crew of 8 to 24 Girls

A Mariner Ship, which is comparable to a land troop of Girl Scouts, is made up of a crew of from 8 to 24 girls who are 15 years or older, interested in the sea and living near a large body of water.

The crew is divided into groups of four or more girls, known as port and starboard watches. Each has its elected bos'n, assisted by a cox'n. With the leaders of the "ships," these officers form the governing group which meets regularly in the "bridge" to make plans and chart the course of the "ship" in its activities. The leadership of a Mariner Ship is in the charge of a skipper who must be at least 21, possessed of high qualities of leadership, interested not only in girls but in nautical ways, and commissioned for her job by the local council, and the Girl Scout national organization.

The program varies with each group, and is determined by the harmonized interests of the girls. Ratings are given, to stimulate learning technique. By degrees a greenhorn may become a Midshipmite, advance to Jack Tar, then to Seaman, and finally to the coveted rating of Old Salt.

Training for Leaders

From June 22 to July 2 Miss McCormick will give a training course at Owenega Inn, Indian Neck, in Branford, Conn., for young women leaders who want to be skippers. She teaches them how to "luff 'er up" and "come about" after making sure they know, beyond all chance of forgetting, the difference between port and starboard, and just what part of the animal a binnacle is. Beside training the leaders in navigation and all the duties of a crew at sea, she teaches them to understand weather signals. The Girl Scout Mariners have a rule, which is that "a good sailor never goes out in bad weather."

Before one of the young Mariners is allowed to go out in so much as a canoe alone, she must learn to swamp it, dump it over, right it, get back into it, no matter how much water is in it, and hand-paddle back to shore. She is taught that the important thing to know and to remember is that a canoe is something to say with after an upset, because it will float.

The schooner Liberty used for this summer's cruises, is under the command of Captain Tornberg of Gloucester, Mass. She is one of the best-known two-stickers along the New England coast, gaff-rigged and equipped with two 80 h. p. engines. She was the press boat on the Presidential cruise to Campobello last summer. Prior to being used for cruising, she was a Massachusetts Bay pilot boat, and has weathered many a storm.

Girls to Handle Ship

The girls and adults aboard for the cruises will be the crew of the boat, handle her, stand watches, and be taught the ways of charting and holding a course. Captain Tornberg and three of his officers will give the technical instruction.

Captain Tornberg knows what it feels like to go aboard a sailing craft at 15. He was that age when he got a berth as cadet. He passed his examination at 19 for third officer, and before he was much more than out of his teens he obtained his license as second officer, one of the youngest there was at that time.

The sailing master for the cruises, Mrs. McCormick says, is Capt. E. H. Higgins. At 11 he sailed with his father in the barkentine Ellis to Australia. During the war he made 13 crossings with troops to France. He commanded the America, and sailed in the Leviathan as chief officer for five and a half years.

"All the sailing on the cruises will be done during the day," Miss McCormick says. "Each night will be spent anchored in some snug harbor, with the exception of one night when, if weather permits, a 24-hour sail will be conducted, so that everyone aboard may have a chance to stand watch on deck at night."

From July 2 to 10 the cruise will be to old fishing villages on the Maine coast. The next week the cruise will be to Provincetown at the tip end of Cape Cod, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Newport (the home of the American cup defender), and Bristol, R. I. Mrs. A. De W. Herreshoff, of the Bristol shipbuilding family of that name, is a member of the National Mariner Committee.

The third week's cruise will include Block Island, New Bedford, Newport, Bristol and a visit to the Herreshoff yards, where the cup defenders are outfitted. The fourth cruise, it is hoped, will coincide with the trial races of the cup defenders, and at least the first race of the international series.

Before the summer cruises begin, the crews of Mariner ships under Miss McCormick's supervision will have made numerous land cruises to lighthouses on Long Island Sound and to points on nearby rivers, coast guard stations, and to the sail lofts on City Island where sailmakers have sewn seams for the international cup racers. After watching the sailmakers and doing some apprentice patching on weartherbeaten sailcloth themselves, the girls will be ready for any stint of sailmaking that comes up in actual cruises.

"Our crews for cruises," Miss McCormack says, "are twice as large as the average man crew but, with a squall, it may require eight girls on the halyard of a hoist sail. We usually take 25 girl mariners on each cruise.

"While the girls are waiting for cruising season, they do a variety of chores to earn spending money for their summers. One group got a commission to knit 32 watch caps for the crew of Mr. Vanderbilt's Ranger.

"I think I have the best job in the whole world, not only in itself and for the pleasure it gives me, but we feel we are giving training which a woman can continue as a hobby as long as she wants, and certainly one that will add to her qualifications as a good companion."

Literary Digest Taken Over by The Review of Reviews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—A new American weekly was projected here today with the sale of the Literary Digest, which for several years enjoyed phenomenal success in the current-events field, to the Review of Reviews Corporation, publishers of the interpretive monthly of that name.

The two magazines will be merged and their features combined for issuance weekly, beginning on July 17, according to Dr. Albert Shaw Jr., president of the purchasing firm. No name has as yet been selected for the envisaged periodical.

Dr. Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, which he established in 1891, will be editor of the merged publication.

Wilfred J. Funk, editor-in-chief of the Literary Digest, which was founded by his father, the late Dr. Isaac K. Funk, has severed his editorial connections and will devote himself to the book publishing firm of Funk and Wagnalls, of which he is president.

The purchase price for the weekly was not disclosed, but reports of its impending disposition have been increasingly current since the debacle of its straw vote polling system in the national presidential campaign last fall. This had come to be looked upon as an infallible election day indicator, but prefaced the 1936 new-deal sweep with the forecast of an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket.

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ILO Urges Public Investment As Means to Prevent Slumps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Public investment as a method of preventing slumps is being advocated here in connection with the International Labor Conference now in session.

It is noted here that at a time when world recovery is far from universal, the means of curbing a boom are already being widely canvassed.

In the United States, in Britain and in Sweden, for instance, economists are discussing the prevention of inflation that might be the precursor of yet another slump.

Says Harold Butler, I. L. O. Director, "Alarm at the vagaries of the economic system is as unhelpful as indifference." What the world needs, he adds, is deliberate organization to bring those "vagaries" under control. One of the most hopeful features of the present time, he feels, is that there is some prospect of action in this direction.

Mr. Butler then tells the 60 governments whom he serves that there is wide scope for such action, especially in the field of public works.

An Important Element

In his view, "the direction and timing of public investment is being recognized as an important element in the technique of stabilizing prices and employment. The success in reducing unemployment, achieved by means of expenditure on public enterprises in Germany, Italy, Sweden, the United States and other countries has pointed a lesson which has not been assimilated everywhere but which is steadily winning recognition."

Most of the efforts at national action during the slump were, however, "haphazard and experimental, thus leading to disappointment."

To obtain the best results, there are, in Mr. Butler's opinion, two "indispensable" requisites. First, some regular machinery is essential for collecting information and examining schemes, financing and executing them.

Secondly, the initiation of a sound public investment policy to counteract the onset of a slump must be based on a comprehensive survey of a nation's entire resources and of the possibilities of developing them.

National Investment Policy

Efforts along both lines have taken place in the United States, Italy, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. These efforts are felt here to show a growing realization of the importance of a national investment policy, "not so much," in Mr. Butler's words, "as an immediate remedy for unemployment in times of depression, but rather as an important lever for regulating the velocity and direction of economic activity at all times."

This essential element in the new technique to preserve economic stability cannot, however, attain its maximum effectiveness unless "integrated in an international system functioning harmoniously to achieve agreed objectives. It is evident that confusion and frustration are bound to ensue if countries follow diametrically opposite policies, as has been largely the case during the recent slump."

"If deflationary and expansionist programs are being practiced simultaneously by neighboring governments, the aggregate effect on the world's economy will at best be nugatory and more probably disruptive. Hence the need for international co-operation in this field also."

Australia and the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Pleading that the League of Nations was still the world's best hope for peace, Sir Robert Garran, Australian president of the League of Nations Union, at a luncheon tendered to him here, said that the League was the one political link between independent sovereign states, and the one great corrective to the excessive nationalism that ruled the world today.

"The work of the union is to mobilize the forces of international good will and to spread a knowledge of the principles of the League," Sir Robert emphasized. "We must begin our task in the schools, get the young people to think internationally. In New South Wales alone at present there are 1600 junior members of the League, and I hope that there will soon be 16,000.

"I commend this movement among the youth of the nation to the business and professional man as the best and safest form of insurance against war and the attendant evils to prosperity. I commend it to all governments which are now spending huge sums annually on armaments. Could they not well spend a comparatively small amount in helping to mitigate the conditions which make war?"

The slogan of the League of Nations Union should be, "Stand behind the League," said Sir Robert. "In the Assembly and Council of the League the main actuating principles are those of fair play and justice despite the inevitable defects arising from the national interests of the members. The best service that citizens, whether individually or collectively, can offer the League of Nations is to be whole-hearted supporters of the League of Nations Union."

New York Extends Emergency Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—After a public hearing Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday signed four bills continuing the city's emergency taxes until June 30, 1938. The sales, personal property, utilities, and gross business taxes will raise an estimated $60,000,000 for relief.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, denounced the sales tax as a tax on the poor.

During the meeting seven Socialists picketed the city hall.

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Labor Is Greatest Hurdle, Stamp Warns U. S. Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Two pictures of employer-employee relations were before industrial leaders here today—one by Sir Josiah Stamp, internationally known British economist; the other by organized labor.

The view presented by Sir Josiah showed British industrial relations harmonious; that by organized labor showed increasing strife and plant shut-downs.

Sir Josiah, after a two months' survey of labor, finance and other aspects of the American scene from coast to coast, has this advice for employers: "You had better recognize the unions."

Labor Is "Hurdle"

"I talked with a great many people on the east and west coasts," he said as he went aboard the steamship Normandie, of the French Line, bound for home yesterday, "and I found labor to be your most difficult hurdle at present—far more difficult than your monetary or other problems. You are at the point where you have to make up your minds about labor, rather than that of higher wages.

"I am struck by the fact that the antithesis is between the old state of mind and force, where formerly in the employer-labor dealings the old state of mind was faced by conciliation and argument. You'd better recognize this, for there is too much force in the foreground of your disputes today. Its a question in my mind whether you can control the temper of your people.

"Great Britain found nothing to fear from recognition of labor unions, but possibly the situation may be different here. I am not qualified to say."

Shipyards Closed

Immediately on the heels of this came announcement that the five biggest shipyards in the New York metropolitan area were closed down temporarily by their managements as a result of the strike of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers. Twelve other shipyards and repair plants in the same area are tied up as a result of the walkout, back of which are efforts of the union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to unionize 15,000 workers in this industry. About 9000 men are out.

The chief issue in the strike is the demand by the union for the closed shop, which employers declare they will not grant. Plants closed yesterday are the Robbins Drydock in Brooklyn, a subsidiary of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation; the United Shipyards, Inc., Mariner's Harbor, S. I.; its Fletcher plant in Hoboken and its Morse and Crane plants in Brooklyn.

Clashes between strikers' pickets and non-strikers occurred but were halted by the police.

Ship Strike Peace Move

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board, acting through Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director, entered the marine situation with a view to preventing a spread of the strike which is interfering with operation of Atlantic and gulf shipping.

Pending completion of arrangements for a general election among crews of vessels operating in these waters to determine a bargaining agency for the men, Mrs. Herrick talked with operating companies and with marine labor leaders, stressing their public obligation to settle differences without violence.

Two Constitutional Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Following is the comparison made by James Wilson of Pennsylvania of the two plans before the Federal Convention:

Virginia or large-state plan	New Jersey or small-state plan
Two branches in Legislature.	Single Legislature only.
Representation based on people.	Representation based on states.
Proportionate representation.	Equality of states.
Single executive magistrate.	Possibly a plural executive.
Majority of people must prevail.	Minority may prevail.
To make laws in all cases where states are incompetent.	To have additional powers in a few cases only.
A negative on laws of states.	Reliance on coercion.
Executive removable on impeachment and conviction.	Removable at instance of majority of state executives.
Revision of laws by veto.	Not provided.
Lower national courts provided.	None provided.
Broad, general jurisdiction for national courts.	Hear only appeals from state courts in specified cases.
Ratification to be by the people themselves.	Requires unanimous assent of state legislatures.

Delegates Debate on Power Granted Federal Convention

Randolph Urges Unified National Government Resting on People

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 16, 1787

The Federal Convention was exhorted today to disregard the question of whether it has legal authority to do more than repair the Articles of Confederation and was entreated to take the plunge of at least proposing a unified national government resting directly upon the people instead of the states.

This was the reply of Governor Randolph of Virginia and Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania to the small-states' plan of strengthened federation as expounded by William Paterson of New Jersey and John Lansing of New York.

"I am not scrupulous on the point of power," said Mr. Randolph. "When the salvation of the Republic is at stake it would be treason to our trust not to propose what we find necessary! There are certainly seasons of a peculiar nature where the ordinary cautions must be dispensed with; and this is certainly one of them—seasons when persons with limited powers are justified in exceeding them, and when a person would be contemptible not to risk it."

The present opportunity, he urged, is favorable to an improvement over the Confederation, whose impotence he had pictured unsparingly. "A national government alone, properly constituted, will answer the purpose,

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. At this stage the small-state or state sovereignty group has brought its plan for limited revision of the Articles of Confederation into collision with the large-state plan for proportional representation. Today: Randolph of Virginia exhorted convention to assume responsibility of founding a strong national government.

Tomorrow: Alexander Hamilton proposes that executive and Senate be elected for life.

he concluded, "and I beg it to be considered that the present is the last moment for establishing one."

Mr. Lansing had opened the debate by renewing the contention that the commissions of the delegates and the Act of Congress under which they were assembled contemplated nothing more than a revision and amendment of the present confederation and that hence they are limited to the consideration of a federal government rather than a national one that ultimately would annihilate the state governments.

He asserted that the people were of this mood and would not approve such departure if it should be offered to them. "The scheme," he protested, "is itself totally novel. There is no parallel to it to be found. The authority of Congress is familiar to the people, and an augmentation of the powers of Congress will be readily approved by them."

Paterson Defends Plan

Mr. Paterson, sponsor of the New Jersey plan, said he preferred it because it accorded, first, with the powers of the convention, and second, with the sentiments of the people.

"If the Confederacy is radically wrong," he suggested, "let us return to our states and obtain larger powers, not assume them of ourselves. Our object is not such a government as may be best in itself, but such a one as our constituents have authorized us to prepare, and as they will approve."

Whether we argue from the Articles of Confederation or from the supposition that no Confederacy exists, all the states stand on a footing of equal sovereignty, he added. The Fifth Article of Confederation gives each state a vote and the Thirteenth requires unanimous consent for any alteration. This is the nature of treaties—what is unanimously done must be unanimously undone.

Sovereignty Upheld

"If the sovertignty of the states is to be maintained, the representatives must be drawn immediately from the states, not from the people; and we have no power to vary the idea of equal sovereignty."

Mr. Paterson's presentation apparently produced an agreeable effect so far as respect for himself personally is concerned, even among hearers who disagreed with him. He is of small stature, modest, and gives the appearance of being even younger than his 34 years. He speaks with a good command of his subject and reveals a surprising range of talents.

Mr. Wilson followed him with a clear, quiet analysis and comparison of the two plans. He said he conceived himself authorized to conclude nothing but at liberty to propose anything. Will a citizen of Delaware, he asked, consider it less dignified to become a citizen of the United States? Is it not from a national government rather than their state governments that the people expect a relief of their situation? Will not the fact that the plan is being submitted to the people rather than merely to their legislatures commend it to them?

He said he would be loath to add anything to the powers of the present single house, but that the check of having two houses made it safe to delegate greater authority.

Murals for World's Fair

NEW YORK—Color decoration, murals and sculpture are to be important elements in the appearance of the New York World's Fair of 1939.

Text of Davey Appeal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, his own peace efforts thwarted, sent the following plea to President Roosevelt:

His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

After nearly two weeks of diligent effort to bring about a reasonable settlement of the steel strike as it relates to Ohio companies, we find ourselves face to face with at least a temporary deadlock. The companies have repeatedly said they were willing to do, and are doing, everything covered by the Carnegie-Illinois wage agreement, and are willing to negotiate with the union officials at any time on any pertinent subject. They have consistently and firmly refused to sign a wage agreement because they claim such a signed agreement would lead to the closed shop and would not prevent strikes.

The union leaders insist on a signed agreement and take the position that if men are willing to agree orally to do certain things, they ought to be willing to put that agreement in writing. They claim there is no question of the closed shop involved, that they want signed agreement only for their own members. There is no question of wages, hours, or working conditions involved in the present strike. The only point in dispute is whether there shall be a signed agreement.

Last week I held conferences with both sides separately and then a joint conference Friday. At that time I submitted a seven-point peace proposal which the labor leaders, after full discussion, accepted as a basis for negotiations. Another joint conference was held Tuesday of this week at which the original formula was amended to provide for an agreement between officers of the companies and the officers of the union which should be in effect until the question as to the legal requirement to sign an agreement had been determined by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts. This amended proposal was accepted by the labor leaders.

Last evening, I requested the chief executive officers of the two companies to meet me in private conference on Thursday, and both found it impossible to do so. Apparently, every avenue of approach available to the State of Ohio has been exhausted for the time being. The steel strike now involves eight or ten states. Of the four companies involved, only two have plants in Ohio, and these two have plants in a number of other states. It appears that the matter has gone way beyond the powers and opportunities of one State to deal with it.

Therefore, I request you most earnestly to intervene on behalf of the Federal Government and undertake in such manner as you may deem best to find some basis on which this costly and threatening strike can be settled. You might find it advisable to call a conference of the interested parties, or set up the machinery by which the opposing points of view may be reconciled. I know you will agree with me that the enormous economic losses and the potential danger to thousands of people make an early settlement supremely important. I am deeply concerned and will continue to do everything possible within the powers of the state government to help in this serious situation. Any co-operation which we can give in your efforts will be given promptly and earnestly. This is an urgent request for your help in the direction of peace.

With cordial good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MARTIN L. DAVEY,
Governor.

C. I. O. Maps Plan To Feed Families Of Steel Strikers

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 17 (AP)—As lost wages of idle steel workers soared into millions of dollars, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee laid plans today to provide for dependents of employees seeking bargaining contracts under the John L. Lewis industrial organization banner.

Republic Steel Corporation estimated the three-weeks-old strike has cost its workmen approximately $3,000,000 in wages. Employees of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Inland Steel Company have lost earnings estimated in excess of $2,000,000.

"Nobody is hungry yet," declared Harold Ruttenberg, research director for the S. W. O. C. "We are taking care of our people on the picket lines with ample food. As the need for food reaches the home, we expect to have our organization perfected so there will be no suffering."

$2,500,000 Fund

Van A. Bittner, Chicago C. I. O. regional director, said S. W. O. C. is campaigning for a $2,500,000 emergency fund for "a long siege."

A call for voluntary contribution of one day's pay from each C. I. O. steel worker unaffected by the strike is bringing a flow of money into the treasury, Mr. Ruttenberg said.

This money, he explained, constitutes a special direct relief fund, earmarked for strikers' families for distribution when and if needed.

The food-gathering machinery already is functioning on the strike front. A sub-committee of striking employees of each plant has engaged in "neighborhood solicitation" for the past week.

"We accept anything," a striker explained. "Contributions have ranged from a truck load of food from a grocery concern to a pair of shoestrings. C. I. O. men will not be in need."

Welfare Survey

Mr. Ruttenberg, completing a "welfare survey," said the setup is based upon the United Mine Workers' experience during their strike nearly a decade ago. At that time evicted miners' families were placed in barracks and given provisions through commissary departments.

Since the strike started, supply committees have served food to pickets on three eight-hour shifts

Public relief officials in the Mahoning Valley have differed concerning possible appeals for aid for strikers' families. Mahoning county's (Youngstown) relief authorities held that strikers and their dependents are not entitled to relief since they voluntarily absented themselves from work.

Neighboring Trumbull county (Warren) officials declared that families whose income was cut off by the strike should receive aid.

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Common Pattern of Life Links Citizens of Canada and U. S.; Parley Pushes Co-Operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., June 17—Canadians and Americans today read the same kind of newspapers, enjoy the same books, listen to the same radio programs, play the same sports, buy the same goods, cherish the same ideals and speak widely the same idiom.

These signs of an almost identical culture—apparent to the most casual observer—arise not primarily from imitation by Canada, nor from pressure by the United States, but from the common heritage of North America, its common spiritual and physical background.

Out of this unity of heritage Canada and the United States have today both the equipment and the opportunity to exemplify a finer and more constructive civilization on the North American Continent than the world has heretofore seen, and it is this united rôle of civilization builder on the part of the two countries which preoccupied one of the major discussions of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at Queen's University.

There are gathered here both academic and practical men of affairs and it is the concensus of these candid and outspoken citizens and friends of both countries that the relation of Canada and the United States, already an example to the Old World, can culturally and politically go yet farther, much farther.

The broad pattern of unity alike in culture and in custom between Canada and the United States and between Canadians and Americans collectively and individually was stressed by R. M. MacIver, Professor of Political Philosophy and Sociology at Columbia University. Professor MacIver believed that the habit of some Canadians to minimize this common pattern does Canada herself an injustice and so far as this hesitancy to admit resemblances to America rests upon a feeling that such admissions concede too great an influence by the United States upon Canada, he was convinced that it was a misconception.

"There is something bigger than the big neighbor," Professor MacIver declared. "There is the North American environment which belongs to Canada just as truly as it belongs to the United States, the spiritual as well as the physical conditions of the newer world. In the last resort the likeness of Canadian and American life is not a question of which influences the other, but of response to similar conditions, similar opportunities, similar problems, similar liberties.

Not Imitation

"If the modes and manners of living in Canada resemble those of the United States it is not to be interpreted as imitation. Canada and the United States did not arise from two independent acts of special creation. They were not given at birth two separate heritages. Sprung from the same stock and inheriting the same traditions their people have spread out over a new world.

"Canada is still the North of North America. She can retain her own integrity without rejecting her role in this North American system. In the last resort she cannot reject that role. The conditions are set for her. There is no use kicking against the pricks. Individuals do not lose their individuality because they live in the same family or share the same establishment. No more do peoples. They will give what is in them to give. They will borrow what it is in accord with their natures to borrow. In cultural intercourse men and peoples give without losing the gift and borrow without incurring debt; but they can give only what they have won for themselves and they can borrow only what they are qualified to use.

"Recognizing this truth Canada can freely work together with the United States in the building of a greater civilization, retaining, nay developing, her selfhood within a larger co-operation. Thus together they can show the distracted world a more intelligent way. They can dismiss completely from themselves the vanity of the big-ego nations, insulated by fear and wrapped in childish dreams of power. And whether or not these nations turn at length to follow our lead, at least they cannot but see how different and how vastly happier is the road that we pursue."

Professor MacIver thought it neither necessary nor healthy for Canadians and Americans to take an uncritical attitude toward each other and to this end he related to the Conference some of the results of a recent survey made of Canadian opinions and attitudes concerning the United States. Considering the diversities throughout Canada he felt there was a notable concensus of judgments and he reported that Amercans are regarded by Canadians as "generous, enterprising, friendly, democratic, practical, progressive, materialistic, financially unscrupulous, given to lawlessness or misrule, morally unstable, culturally backward."

Critical Attitude

In interpreting these attitudes and criticisms, Professor MacIver explained that while Canadians, because they are more conscious of the United States by virtue of its size and wealth and impact than Americans are of Canada, have a habit of criticism of the United States, they criticize Americans as though they were a people like themselves, people whose ways they thoroughly comprehended, not as though they belonged to an alien world.

"Canadians," he added, "said far kinder things of Americans taken individually than of Americans viewed collectively. Conversely they said kinder things of England than of Englishmen. A large majority of schoolchildren throughout the country, while echoing the current criticisms, chose the United States as the country after Canada in which they would like to live. Very many of them preferred American periodicals and magazines to any others, whether Canadian or English. Such evidences as these reveal not merely cultural similarity but also cultural congeniality.

"Behind this common pattern of life there lies the great and unifying influence of a common environment, the same tradition-free North American terrain calling forth the same qualities of the pioneer, the builder, the exploiter, the inventor, the free farmer, the opportunity seeker, the real-estate agent."

The public opinion survey to which Professor MacIver referred showed that one of the charges most often made against Americans was that of being "materialistic." On the point that it is constantly implied that this is the great distinction between Canadians and Americans, he quoted André Siegfried as drawing the distinction on quite another line, the French author arguing that both Americans and English-speaking Canadians have essentially the same materialistic outlook.

"Materialism"

"I suggest," Professor MacIver concluded, "that if we examined into it we might find that one defense-reaction everywhere against another country that possesses greater size, wealth, population and a more rapidly expanding civilization is just this, that it is materialistic. India thinks Europe is materialistic, continental Europe thinks England is materialistic, all Europe thinks of America as materialistic. The charge of materialism is conveniently vague, and yet it satisfies a need. But how could one actually set about to prove that Canadians are less materialistic than Americans, or for that matter Frenchmen than Canadians? What a problem the uphappy investigator would have who sought to decide that issue!

"But when André Siegfried found that a common spiritual and intellectual atmosphere pervaded English-speaking Canada and the United States, he came to the conclusion almost universally accepted by the intelligent outside observer."

In the field of imaginative literature in both the United States and Canada, B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night, a Canadian weekly, added further support to Professor MacIver's emphasis upon the cultural integration of the entire North American continent. Mr. Sandwell held that the imaginative literature of the two countries could be assessed only as parts of whole North American literature, and that while Canada was politically united with the British Commonwealth, its literature was geographically conditioned by its North American environment and was therefore not colonial but indigenous.

Climber Scales 24,000-Foot Peak of Himalayas

Dorien Leigh; Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vista of Snow-Topped Kangchengjunga Seen by Alpinist

Map Locates This Great Ridge, Also Chomolhari (the Peak Climbed) and Mt. Everest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A notable mountaineering record has been achieved in India where Mr. F. Spencer Chapman, an experienced British alpinist, apparently unaccompanied by any other European, is reported to have climbed Chomolhari, a 24,000-foot peak of the eastern Himalayas hitherto regarded as unscalable.

Chomolhari is one of the higher points in a tumbled mass of snow-clad mountains, extending—wall beyond wall—a mighty natural barrier separating the steamy rice swamps of Hindustan from the frozen highlands of wind-swept Tibet.

From the 8000-foot ridge of pine clad Tiger Hill, above the tea gardens of Darjiling, this barrier looks like a gigantic mass of sugared confectionery stretching from one side of the horizon to the other.

On one side tower the 28,000-foot precipices of Kangchengjunga, (four great storehouses of ice) that no human being has yet surmounted. On another—a wedge which seems to rest on the nearer ranges—are the also unclimbed masses of 29,000-foot Everest, loftiest mountain in the world.

In the immediate foreground is the green conifer and oak forest of Rungaroon, pitching steeply downward into rocky gorges, of the Teesta Torrent, where tree ferns, bamboos and other tropical vegetation abound. In between are desolate crags and rock-slides inextricably mixed up with one another, that carry the eye upward and onward to the line of perpetual snow, which in summer time in this part of the world, begins at about 17,000-foot elevation.

In the morning sometimes, the confectionery is of rose-pink or white. At sunset it may take on brilliant colors of amber or flame. More often than not it is blotted out completely in a blanket of impenetrable fog.

Hurricanes dash almost continually across the higher ridges. Avalanches roar down the gulleys between. The climber must be intrepid who would explore the region. And thrice so he who travels alone.

Franco Takes Refugee Ships

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, June 17 (AP) — Insurgents reported today that their ships blockading Bilbao had captured three Government shiploads of 3000 refugees fleeing the besieged Basque capital—many of them children "crying for something to eat."

WITH INSURGENTS, at Bilbao's Edge, June 17 (AP)—Insurgents shock troops, fully equipped for street fighting, were massed at the outskirts of Bilbao today for a quick assault at the first word that the Basque defenders were dynamiting their capital.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's carefully drawn military plans to occupy Bilbao only after the city had been completely surrounded might have to be scrapped, insurgent officers said, to save the city from itself.

ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, June 17 (AP)—Diplomatic dispatches from insurgent Spanish territory reported that Manuel Hedilla, former chief of the Fascist party, had been sentenced to death for conspiracy against Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Eighty lesser chiefs of the party were tried by court martial at the same time, it was reported, and 14 sentenced to death, 20 to life imprisonment at hard labor and the remainder to be deported to Spanish Guinea.

The fascist chiefs of Salamanca, Burgos, Toledo and the province of Vizcaya were among those condemned to death.

Reich Restricts Church Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 17 (AP)—The National Socialist regime took new action yesterday against the Confessional Synod, long an opponent of official domination of Protestant Church affairs, by prohibiting special church collections without government permission.

The decree, if strictly enforced, deprives the synod of means by which it has been possible to maintain theological seminaries in defiance of state-appointed church authorities and to carry on the work of the synod.

Under the order issued by Dr. William Frick, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Hanns Kerrl, head of the Department of Church Affairs, individual churches are prohibited from taking any collections except those approved in a general plan for the year's work of each church.

The ruling provides that even when special services outside of the regular annual plans are called for any purpose whatsoever, no collection may be taken unless first approved by the Government.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, June 17 (AP)—Pope Pius told a group of graduate priests today to go back to Germany and uphold their faith "where a blind battle rages against God and the Church of Christ."

Deploring what he termed the "persecution" of Roman Catholics in Germany, the Pope, in a determined voice, especially commissioned the young priests to act courageously.

The Pontiff then told a group of German pilgrims they came to him "in a moment in which Germany is united in a painful hour—an hour we may well say—of persecution in which everyone is persecuted for his love of Christ."

Schacht

(Continued from Page 1)

for more than a year, but, owing to lack of foreign exchange, very few Germans have found their way into Austria during the interval.

Meanwhile reports are current from the Austrian side of subterranean National Socialist Propaganda in that country. Problems of relations between National Socialism and the Roman Catholic Church in the Third Reich also gravely concern Roman Catholic Austria.

It is generally accepted here that many recent visits of Franz von Papen, German envoy to Austria, with Reichsführer Hitler have concerned themselves with these problems.

Democracy Vital to Mankind, Young Says

KINGSTON, Ont., June 17 (CP)—Owen D. Young, the United States industrialist, today asserted the "high privilege" of free, democratic government will be lost or impaired "only as we evade its implications or fail to grasp the significance of current trends which are yet unmeasured in the perspective of history."

Any impairment of free government in either Canada or the United States would constitute a danger to the other, Mr. Young told the conference on Canadian-American affairs. He is chairman of the Conference Council.

He recognized the usefulness of such private conferences of experts, he said, for they were truly clearing houses of opinion rather than a theater stage "on which the lions roar for the benefit of their respective constituencies."

Facts Basic Wealth

"I have said elsewhere that facts are our scarcest raw material and that correct interpretation of them is one of the rarest products of the human mind. It is our hope that a conference like this will add something to the store of those precious materials for the benefit of both countries.

"Whether and to what extent politicians may use them, no one knows. Whether and to what extent business men use them, no one can tell. But there still remains, even in this shattered world, an abiding faith that the human mind, adequately informed and governed by an instinct for the right, will find its way through problems which superficially appear insoluble and through difficulties which seem insurmountable.

"It is on such a faith that the moral and intellectual leaders of the world must rely. It is on such a faith that this conference is built. No two nations in the world are so fortunately situated to justify this elsewhere wavering faith."

No Real Boundary

Thirty million crossings of the Canada-United States boundary line each year cannot but make for common understanding between the two peoples, Dr. R. H. Coats, dominion statistician, told the second conference on Canadian-American affairs yesterday.

In an analysis of census figures and population movements between the two countries, he outlined the contribution each has made to the other of its native-born. Canada's "generosity' in this respect stood at a per capita ratio of 37-1, he said, since there are 1,280,000 Canadian-born persons living in the United States and only 345,000 American-born in Canada. Of the latter, 67,000 were born in the United States of Canadian parents.

Massachusetts Ranks First

More than 16 per cent of all Canadian-born live in the United States, but only one third of one per cent of all American-born in Canada. Massachusetts he termed the largest "Canadian state" in the Union with 288,000 Canadian-born, Michigan second with 202,000 and New York third with 148,000.

Edith E. Ware, editor of the Study of International Relations in the United States, noted "very little" nationalism among professional groups. Much more was to be found in those engaged in business, perhaps because they sought nationalistic legislation benefiting their particular business. The tendency in the professions was for persons to become devoted to the field in which they worked as scientists, regardless of national lines.

"Emotions Follow Reason"

While Paul Martin, member of Parliament for Ontario, felt there was little justification for this "good neighbor" talk in the light of some border experiences, Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said there was little reason for Mr. Martin to become alarmed. The endowment did not regard peace as something to be attained by emotionalism, he said. "Our emotions follow our reason."

While the Carnegie endowment had concerned itself with concentrating on the causes of war, sponsorship of the present conference was motivated by a desire to study some cases where nations had managed to get along, solving problems which elsewhere seemed insoluble.

Transportation in North America, he said, was one of the great experiments of human history. Shipment of goods across each other's territory, or freely across the border to each other, was something unthinkable in most other parts of the world.

Cheaper Labor

Search for cheaper labor had little effect on United States industrial investment in Canada, Prof. W. K. Taylor, McMaster University economist, of Hamilton, Ont., told the conference. Wages are slightly lower today in Quebec than in Ontario, but United States branch industries usually settled in Ontario, he said at a round table session.

"The paradox is that in an attempt to prevent American penetration into Canada we raise tariffs and grant imperial preferences which are the very devices which encourage establishment of American plants here," Prof. Taylor said. Analysis of American industrial investment in Canada showed dominance in lines where American technology dominated the world and substantial investment in raw materials, he said.

D. C. MacGregor, University of Toronto, said that Canada's national income had failed to keep pace with export expansion. While the bulk of Canada's export trade had been regained, national income was still lower than the lowest year in the 1920's, he said.

As Canadians "are less conscious of their social problems" so does Canadian art lag behind that of the United States in the reflection of social consciousness, states André Biéler, resident artist at Queen's University here. Mr. Biéler gave an informal talk yesterday on contemporary American and Canadian painting in connection with the conference on Canadian-American affairs.

Dr. Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in an address prepared for delivery here today, advocated Government checks against abnormal profits and rising prices to forestall a possible speculative boom.

Dr. Lubin told the conference that if greater profits and prices accompanied continued gains in industrial output it might lead to another collapse such as that of 1929.

"All of our energies must be devoted to avoiding such a collapse," he said. "Indeed one might even question whether our economic system could weather a repetition of the events of 1929-33."

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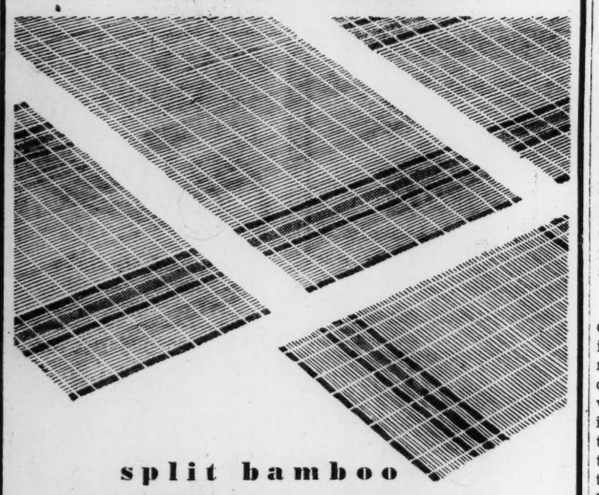

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Thomas Calls Maine Strike 'Grave Concern of All Labor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, June 17—Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, visited the Maine shoe strike scene today and declared the situation "of grave concern to labor" throughout the country.

He gave his backing to the Committee for Industrial Organization in its almost completely unsuccessful strike in 19 shoe plants, described attacks upon the C. I. O. organizers as a "legal reign of terror" and assailed the Maine Supreme Court for allowing seven C. I. O. leaders to languish in jail, probably for the rest of the summer.

The former clergyman, author, lecturer and frequent candidate for the presidency visited his friend, Powers Hapgood, New England secretary of the C. I. O., in the Androscoggin County jail in adjoining Auburn. He last visited this city during his own campaign for president in 1932.

"I find the situation here of more national significance than I first thought," Mr. Thomas said as he left the prison. "If the precedent established by the sweeping injunction of Justice Harry Manser is to be followed elsewhere, it is a situation of grave concern to labor."

It was for violation of Justice Manser's injunction, outlawing the C. I. O. strike, on the ground the union had not properly complied with the Wagner Act, that Mr. Hapgood and six others were sentenced to six-month terms in the county prison. The national head of the Socialist party likened the injunction, the contempt sentences and later conspiracy convictions of several C. I. O. leaders to a "legal reign of terror."

"Particularly serious," said Mr. Thomas, is the imprisonment of Sidney Grant, Boston attorney for the C. I. O., for advising his clients to strike despite Justice Manser's injunction.

"If it is impossible for an attorney to give advise to his clients, then we deprive labor of legitimate advice," Mr. Thomas told reporters. "If we want labor to act legally, we must leave the door open for legal advice."

Assails Court Stand

Failure of the State Supreme Court to hold a special session to consider the appeal of Mr. Hapgood and the others from their prison sentences also was assailed by the visitor. The C. I. O. has filed writs of error with Chief Justice Charles J. Dunn, seeking a review of the contempt cases. The union also took an immediate appeal on the injunction proceedings themselves.

The next regular term of the Supreme Court is not until September. By that time, the C. I. O. leaders will have served most of their six-month sentences.

"In an issue of such national importance, I do not understand the failure of the Maine Supreme Court to hold a vacation hearing, a special session, to deal with it," said Mr. Thomas.

The former presidential candidate will speak this afternoon to shoe strikers in City Hall as a representative of the Workers Defense League.

Mr. Hapgood also is a member of the league.

Design for Warm Weather

The Black Box — Ice Cream Days Are Here Again!

N. Y.-Bermuda Planes Inaugurate Regular Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Southbound aviation service between New York and Bermuda will begin tomorrow, when the Pan-American Airways' Bermuda Clipper is scheduled to take off from Port Washington bound for the island, arriving there 5½ hours after leaving New York.

North-bound service was begun yesterday with the arrival here of the Imperial Airways' flying boat Cavalier, which landed at Port Washington at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 4 hours and 35 minutes out of Bermuda. The Cavalier carried 14 passengers and a crew of four. It would have clipped an hour from its flying time had it made straight for the Pan American Airways port on Long Island, instead of making an hour's detour to give passengers a view of New York City.

Capt. William Neville Cummings was in charge of the British flying boat, which was met at the landing field by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General here, and representatives of American aeronautical organizations. Capt. William Armstrong, aerial manager for Imperial Airways, was one of the passengers.

The formal opening of the service follows eight flights by the Bermuda clipper and the Cavalier over the course.

Alternate schedules have been arranged for the dual Pan American-Imperial Airways service, with the Bermuda Clipper scheduled to leave Port Washington at 10 o'clock (daylight saving time) every Thursday morning and arriving at Bermuda at 3:30 o'clock (eastern standard time) the same afternoon.

On the return flight, the Bermuda Clipper will leave Darrell's Island, Bermuda, at 9:15 o'clock (eastern standard time) on Sundays, arriving at Port Washington at 3:30 o'clock (daylight saving time), the same afternoon.

On alternate schedules, the Cavalier will leave Port Washington on Saturdays at the same hours as those set for the Bermuda Clipper and will make the return flight from Darrell's Island to the United States on Wednesdays on the same schedule as that of the Bermuda Clipper. The fare charged is $100 for the one-way trip and $180 for the round trip.

Aim Reaffirmed By President For Balanced Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—President Roosevelt still believes that the budget can be balanced in the fiscal year 1938.

In a letter to Chairman Marvin Jones (D) of Texas of the House Agriculture Committee, dated June 8, and released today, President Roosevelt reaffirmed his goal, and cited it as one reason for blocking legislation to continue low interest rates on federal land bank loans to farmers.

The President wrote that "if the budget is thrown out of balance through extra appropriations or obligations, new taxes alone will bring the budget into balance."

At a later point he wrote, "I am definitely seeking the balancing of the budget."

The Roosevelt letter was written immediately after the passage by the House of a bill to continue the present 3½ per cent interest rate on federal land bank loans for one year, and to lower interest rates on land bank commissioner loans from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. Interest on land bank loans will revert to 4 per cent on June 30 if the pending bill does not pass.

The President maintained that enactment of the bill would cost the Government more than $40,000,000 a year.

"It seems to me that the Congress should be definitely advised of this fact before taking action on this bill," the President wrote.

"The passage of this bill was clearly not contemplated in the preparation of the budget for the fiscal year, 1938."

Liquor 'Ads' Curbed By New Regulations Of Virginia Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has adopted stringent regulations designed to curtail the "blatancy" of advertising of distilled spirits in newspapers. It limits still further the size of the type that may be used and bans all means of adding "emphasis" to the copy.

The regulations are in accord with the recent policy of the board to curtail advertising of all alcoholic beverages. They will become effective July 1.

Virginia's advertising regulations always have been stringent, but this ruling tightens them even more. Another regulation, published recently, bans all outdoor advertising of hard liquors and window displays of wine and beer by licensees.

The regulations are enforceable as a sales policy, which, it is explained, means that the board simply may cease to purchase any product that is not advertised in the manner it prescribes.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Activities Lauded As She Gets LL.D.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws by John Marshall College of Law, was told yesterday that since she became "First Lady of the Land" she had "made of an empty title a vital and living force."

"John Marshall College of Law bestows upon you her highest honor," read the citation of Mrs. Roosevelt. "Faithfully continuing and greatly enlarging the fine tradition of your position as First Lady of the Land, blending your life effectively and gracefully with the life of the community, you have made of an empty title a vital and living force. We respect you as an individual. As humanitarian, as teacher, as speaker and as author, we recognize your versatility and ability.

"For your sincere and profound interest in the welfare of the youth of America, for your attention to the modern world and its problems, for your great but unostentatious generosity, and for the model simplicity and basic honesty of your life, you merit our admiration."

Tax Suit Looms

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Internal revenue officials reported yesterday they had decided to go to court in an effort to collect $15,342,369 in taxes from the General Motors Corporation. The bureau claimed such a deficiency on the corporation's 1926 income taxes. The board of tax appeals recently ruled in favor of the company.

Needs and Goal of Public Library Portrayed at Newark Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 17—All three floors of the public library here have been given over to a brightly-colored exhibit, entitled, "The American Library: Yesterday and Today."

In dioramas, maps, graphs, pictures, posters and photographs, the display puts over a twofold message—that the public library serves the people and depends upon the people for its support. Arranged to open just before the annual convention of the American Library Association, which is expected to bring about 4000 librarians from all parts of the United States to New York City, the exhibit began this week and will continue until Sept. 1.

Many of the broader phases of library work have been dramatized. These range from establishment of reading frontiers in remote sections to services to park itinerants in a big city and include also a vivid portrayal of a library budget, represented by piles of coal, a department of bookbinding and repair and bags of money for salaries.

The dioramas tell the history of the American library from a scene showing John Harvard presenting his library of 370 volumes to Harvard College in 1639 to the bustling activity of a library in 1937. Included in these is a scene picturing Abraham Pierson, one of Newark's founders, wading ashore from the Passaic river with his arms full of books while Indians peer through trees and bushes on the river bank. The dioramas were prepared by workers on the federal art project.

Library buildings from outmoded architectural forms to a scale model of the Rochester Public Library, most recent in construction, illustrate modern needs.

"The purpose here is to demonstrate that the library of the future depends on radical changes in planning and construction if it is to meet successfully the challenge of a changing world," it is explained in the Library Journal.

Light touches, humor and a freedom from a too-bookish approach have marked efforts of those responsible for the exhibit. It was achieved under direction of Catherine Van Dyne, head of the reference and lending department, aided by eight committees of the staff. The underlying theme, it has been emphasized, is the "democratization" of the library.

Chief Constables Meet At Montreal in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The annual convention of the Chief Constables Association of Canada will be held here June 22 to 24.

Among the speakers will be Sir James H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Brigadier General D. C. Draper, chief of Toronto police; N. J. L. Pieper, representing Edgar Hoover of the United States Federal Department of Criminal Investigation; Chief George Smith, of Winnipeg; Chief A. Shute, of Edmonton; and Chief J. J. Conrad, of Halifax.

U. of Pennsylvania Seeks $12,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 17—A campaign is now opening to raise $12,500,000 for additional endowment funds and improvements at the University of Pennsylvania before the institution celebrates its 200th anniversary in 1940, according to an announcement by Joseph Wayne Jr., chairman of the university's bicentennial committee. The campaign will operate in 169 alumni centers in many parts of the world, he said.

The purposes for which the funds are to be used, Mr. Wayne stated, include the establishment of 30 Benjamin Franklin scholarships and 10 Benjamin Franklin fellowships, opening of an experimental educational and recreational program on the university's property at Valley Forge, building an endowment of a new chemistry laboratory, construction of a new library building and various provisions for the research and educational services of the university museum.

Alumni, philanthropists throughout the world and citizens of Philadelphia who appreciate the contributions made by the university to community advancement will be solicited for contributions, Mr. Wayne declared.

Negro Housing Accepted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—New York City is today the landlord of what is said to be the biggest housing development for Negroes anywhere in the world, following the taking over of the Harlem River Houses, now nearing completion, at ceremonies attended by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York Housing Authority, which is to manage the development, and other high city officials, representatives of leading civic organizations and Negro leaders.

Harlem River Houses, a federal public works project, cost the Government $4,219,000, of which 55 per cent is to be repaid over a period of 60 years, 45 per cent of the cost having been a subsidy. The money to be repaid to the Federal Government will be received by the New York City Housing Authority in the form of rentals, which will average $7 a room. Had it not been for this subsidy, engineers said today, the rentals would have averaged $14 a room.

Mr. Post said that 14,000 applications had been made by Negro families for apartments in the development and that 574 had been accepted and would be notified of the date of occupancy within the next few days. Two of the houses are expected to be opened before the end of this month, and the others by Aug. 15. There are nine houses in the development.

Happy Moment

In taking over the property through lease for the city yesterday, Mayor LaGuardia characterized the occasion as the happiest moment he has had since he became mayor.

"Here, indeed, is a dream come true," he said. "We have had very generous government help."

The Mayor agreed with housing experts and social workers that Harlem River Houses were entirely inadequate to meet the need, but declared they were a big step forward, since they constituted "574 more sanitary and cheerful houses than the government has built in the last hundred years."

Every mention of President Roosevelt by Mayor LaGuardia and other speakers evoked vigorous cheering by more than 4000 persons present at the ceremonies. The Mayor also got a hearty cheer when he said he had selected the site upon which Harlem River Houses were built.

Mr. Post saw the development as "only a beginning." He stressed that there were many thousands of Negro families here still without adequate housing, and looked forward to the day when this need would be met.

Policy Described

In the absence of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Howard A. Gray, Federal Director of Housing, described the operating policy of the Public Works Administration.

Senator Robert F. Wagner wired from Washington that he had been detained there in connection with his new housing bill and voiced the regret he was unable to attend the ceremonies.

Among other speakers were Justice Charles E. Toney, of the Municipal Court, and Walter F. White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who opened the meeting.

The Consolidated Tennants' League of Harlem marched to the ceremonies with a band and after inspecting the buildings held a jubilant celebration.

The lease signed by the city provides for graduated payments to the government on or before the tenth day of each month, beginning with $1000 the second month, $1062 the third month, $3000 the fourth month and $8000 each month thereafter.

Ban Fails to Stop WPA Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—With 18,000 tickets sold in advance, producers of the latest stage offering to be presented under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration's federal theater project, "The Cradle Will Rock," today had taken over the show on their own account following a Washington order forbidding June openings pending reorganization of relief projects to conform with reduced budgets. They are playing to sell-out houses.

"The Cradle Will Rock," is an operetta by Marc Blitzstein, deriving from the conflict between capital and labor in industrial towns, and has been in preparation since April 15, under the direction of John Houseman, and Orson Welles. These are producers for division 891 of the federal theater project, and some of their achievements, including "Dr. Faustus," have figured among the most successful performances of the current drama season on Broadway.

Form Sponsors Group

Faced with peremptory instructions on the eve of their new opening to hold everything until Washington authorities reached a verdict on the unit, the problem of the sold tickets seemed a major one, and besides Mr. Houseman and Mr. Welles believed their production was a good one. They decided not to be balked, and by theater time had organized a sponsoring committee that included Archibald MacLeish, Sidney Howard, Philip Barry, Herman Shumlin, William Rose Benet and Lewis Mumford.

The performance then had to be transferred from the Maxine Elliott Theater in West Thirty Ninth Street, which has been used for WPA productions, to the Venice Theater in West Fifty Ninth Street. There, to get around Actors' Equity Technicialities like posting a bond guaranteeing salaries to the actors, the operetta proceeded as a concert with the members of the cast speaking their lines or singing their songs from seats in the first rows of the orchestra, and Mr. Blitzstein playing the entire score on a piano on the stage. The audience had traveled uptown in capacity quantity, and the upshot of the evening was several verbal offers of purchase of the production and the likelihood of a commercial presentation of the "The Cradle Will Rock" before many weeks.

Federal relief beneficiaries in the art, music and theater projects here have been vocal in their resistance to the projected curtailment of WPA funds. And today again had resorted to the sit-down strike. Renewed demonstrations of this sort got under way at the Federal Music Theater in West Fifty Fourth Street last night, where 75 teachers of music and about 400 members of the audience participated following a program of Brahms music, and at the Lafayette Theater in Harlem, where "The Case of Philip Lawrence" is in production, with 300 members of the project and nearly 200 spectators taking part and 100 pickets marching in the street outside.

State Aids Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $5,075,092 in state aid went to South Carolina school teachers during the 1936-37 session, James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, has announced. Greenville county was allocated the largest total, $421,784, while Spartanburg county received the next largest amount, $374,769, Mr. Hope pointed out.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Eleven

When they reached Dalstorp, Minda took charge of the sheep in the meadow, for there was no fence about it.

"What are you going to do with the sheep?" she asked the Mistress of Dalstorp.

"The men have been cutting the hay in the meadow," was the reply. "I have thought of grazing the sheep on the after-grass until it gives out, after that I suppose I shall have to send them home. I am hoping the grazing will hold out until the first of September, when the contract expires."

Then the Mistress of Dalstorp hastened over to tell Flint Anders that she had removed the sheep from the saeter and was ready to sign the place over to him.

When Minda saw her returning some time later, she noticed the slow pace she was moving at and wondered whether she was regretting her decision.

The girl ran to meet her.

"Now that I am ready to sell, he tells me he will only give me a half of what he offered the first time," the Mistress told her.

"A half!"

"Yes, he says that on account of this strange creature which the girls have reported seeing up there, he is no longer interested in the land . . . he says it is not worth anything to him if he can't graze his own cattle on it in the summer."

"How much did he offer you in the beginning?"

"Two thousand kronor."

"And now he will only pay you half of that?"

"A thousand kronor is what he is paying now."

A Last Resort

"But he said he would pay you that?" Minda asked.

"That is what he offered . . . but he didn't do it very enthusiastically."

"If that is the case, you can be certain he has found what he was looking for on your land. What are you going to do about the bill?"

"I have decided the only thing I can do is have an auction. If I have it posted for Saturday, there will be time enough to get a few hand-bills up around the country."

"An auction?" echoed Minda, "but what will you sell?"

"The furniture and the linens. I have enough to furnish a manor. 'Tis not likely I shall have need of them now."

Minda was deeply disappointed to hear her mistress was planning on parting with her furniture, for she had the finest in the whole valley, and it meant something to work at a place that had the finest of something. One could always fall back on it in the future and boast a bit, if one needed to.

In other gord's houses they had the stiff and cold peasant furniture, but here was furniture which had come from one of the finest furniture firms in Stockholm. It was white, with lines of gold on the side, and it was upholstered with brocade, every bit as fine as what covered the pin-sofa which had never been sat upon at Criss Cross Kari's house.

The rugs were not of rags. They had been done on a loom by an artist who had woven real flower patterns into them. It was the only house in the valley which had flower patterns in their rugs. However, distressing as it seemed to Minda to have this happen, she was nevertheless glad there was something which her Mistress could do to free herself from the clutches of the Storekeeper.

"And the sheep?" Minda wanted to know, "are they going to stay on down here?"

Dunkel Per

"You will be so busy helping me get things ready for the auction that there will be no time for you to be herding sheep, so I stopped to see Dunkel Per about going up there and taking care of the flock until after the auction is over. When that is over I hope to go up to the 'saeter' to stay until the season is finished, and if something should happen then, we always have the after grass to fall back upon in the pasture, here."

Minda did not give voice to the question, but it was nevertheless in her thoughts. Would she have to return to her aunt at Torndalen when the auction was over?

Soon Dunkel Per came trudging slowly and heavily over the field to fetch the sheep. When Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor-Yeta), Minda's goat, saw that the sheep were setting out once more, he was determined to go with them. "You are going to stay right here," Minda declared. "We are washing linens down by the river tomorrow and will need you to help us."

With that Stor Geta was led back to the house. If she thought he was going to make a fuss she was mistaken. He was filled with green grass and good spirits and was perfectly willing to help with the washing. He stepped along so brightly it almost looked as though he intended to do the whole of the washing himself.

The Mistress went through all of her linen chests. All the sheets and towels, as well as the pillow cases and table cloths were yanked out. Many of them had become yellow They would have to be washed and bleached, so they could be sold also

They worked far into the night getting a list ready of what was to be sold. Early the next morning Minda took the paper down to the printer so he might get the hand-bills ready. When they had been printed she took them to Butcher Jonke. He rode about the country and sold meat and fish. Minda arranged with him to nail a bill up at every crossroads he passed on his morrow's trip through the parish.

Who Will Get the Mirror?

That matter taken care of, she set out for home. The country people would now have all the time they needed to prepare for the auction; for such a weighty affair as an auction had to have careful thought and planning behind it. Folks should, by rights, sleep upon it for a few nights.

An auction should not be decided upon on a moment's notice . . . not that it had not been done, often enough. There were some kinds of people who would just rush into anything, but they were generally the kind, too, that came home from an auction with the kind of things which caused them to keep puzzling the rest of the year, trying to figure out the use of what they had bought. There was no one that rash in Bewdalen that anyone could name, right off hand.

When the gordsmen read the notices upon the trees and the fence-posts they rode home at neck-breaking speed to carry the news to their wives.

My, my said the women, when they heard that. They wondered who would be bold enough to buy the Long Mirror. They saw that was listed also.

The men shook their heads. If the Pastor came to the auction it was altogether likely that no one of them would dare to venture so much as a bid on the mirror. They hoped he would stay away, for if he did it was certain a royal battle would be waged over it.

While the parish talked and argued about the auction, there was no end to scrubbing and rubbing at Dalstorp. Sheets and pillow cases and table linen were dipped into the river and spread upon the banks and bushes to dry. There was linen strewn about so thickly everywhere that Stor Geta had to keep his eyes about him so he would not step on some of it.

All day Mistress and maid worked as though their lives depended upon getting the washing finished before another day came with a new litter of concern.

When night finally came, it was almost as though the sun was reluctant to set upon a day of so many unfinished matters. It wavered for a moment upon the horizon, then it began to climb back into the sky, dragging the new day with it.

Minda could have slept for hours but the morrow was to be their busiest day. She knew there could be only a few hours of rest for her this night.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Mistress of Dalstorp fetched Minda from the mountain pasture, or fabo-vall as it was called in Sweden, together with 600 sheep she was herding, for the summer, when our last chapter ended. The Mistress had rented the fabo-vall for grazing ground to get money to pay Flint Anders, the storekeeper, a bill which he insisted she owed him. Anders wanted to buy the pasture, but the Mistress would not sell it; girls who herded sheep there had told of being chased by a hulder, a traditional Swedish creature. Now Anders declared he would sue the Mistress unless she paid him in a week. So they must drive the sheep back to the valley and turn the pasture over to him for the debt.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Turtle Dove Is a Swift Flier

There can be few people in the southern counties of England who have not seen, and heard, the turtledove. During the summer months it frequents almost every wood or fir plantation, and a very picturesque addition it makes to the charms of the landscape as it sits on some lofty bough, uttering its soft, drowsy, prolonged "coo-o-o."

You cannot mistake this bird, for its plumage, though not so brilliant as that of the true pigeon, is very beautiful, the various tints of reddish-brown and gray, shading softly into each other.

At first sight the turtledove looks as if it were built more for comfort than speed. But appearances are deceptive. It is faster on the wing than one might think, and should it wish to escape detection will drop from its bough and flit away under cover of the leafy branches, as silently and as swiftly as an owl.

These doves usually appear in English woods about the end of April, remaining there until September, when they leave for warmer climes. During their stay they rear one, and sometimes two families. Occasionally they will lose their fear of man sufficiently to venture into towns, and on many occasions have even been seen in the heart of London.

Bonjour, Havre!

For some time the sun had forgotten to shine in England, and for that reason alone, when we were hustled off the Channel boat at Havre, and saw France, for the first time, flooded in sunshine, we let out a whoop of joy. Sunshine at the beginning of a cycling trip through Normandy, in search of spring, augured well for us.

The usual scene of confusion and noise greeted us: a whirligig of passengers, dogs, baggage, officials, crew and little boys in berets cutting capers. As we wheeled our bikes down the gangplank and into the customs shed, porters reached out for our duffelbags and deafened our ears with a spate of French. Policemen in splendid blue capes and stiff round hats coolly surveyed the incoming cargo of passengers and luggage. A little French girl stood waiting for some one, with her maman. She was proudly holding a stiff little bouquet of forget-me-nots, pansies and rosebuds, which she would present to a returned traveler, probably a relative. It was an old-fashioned French custom, and a pretty one.

Emily and I squeezed into the long, straggling line, in front of the passport inspector's window. The customs official good naturedly overlooked the fact that I had pasted a snapshot of my bicyclette instead of one of its owner, on the bicycle customs card. This was my second comical mistake; on boarding the Channel boat, at Southampton, I found that I had forgotten to bring my reduced customs rate form along—the chief reason for joining the Cycling Club in London.

Eventually, we straightened out all the preliminaries, and, strapping our duffelbags inside the baskets on our bicycles, we rode out of the train shed and into the speckled sunshine, bumping over the large, square cobblestones along the quay.

Off at Last

The waterfront, especially at that early hour, must have seemed very drab indeed to the natives. But to us, everything seemed romantic: the rows of humble, little hole-in-the-corner shops; the newspaper woman, a black, hooded figure occupying one of the bridges; the starved-looking cats and dogs skulking along the curb and calling on dustbins; the man—a scavenger?—who carried a shabby black bag over his shoulder; the little boys standing in the doorway, with their smocks pushed back and their hands thrust into pants pockets; the women in starched white caps and black shawls, who gossiped at the windows, and the batallion of les concierges, all in black, wearing great clogs and sweeping the pavements with great rush besoms.

It was as if the little stories in my French grammar had come to life. I stared so much that I almost ran into a window cleaner, who was riding to work on a bike, skillfully juggling his ladder and pail with one hand, like a tight-rope walker.

After a continental breakfast, we biked along aimlessly until we found ourselves in a quieter neighborhood, passing cottagelike houses. We stopped to walk along the pavement, simply for the pleasure of glimpses through windows—some of which were shuttered. Typically French interiors they were: floors of tile, orderly and bare, with high-backed chairs around the walls, light oak furniture, some of it varnished and overcarved, some of it rough, plain and worn.

Back we rode into the shopping districts to a tussel between cream-colored trams that clanged us to one side and urgent motor horns that commanded us to cross to the other side. The streets held almost as many cyclists as one sees in Oxford and Cambridge.

A Stop for "Elevens"

When we caught sight of a patisserie with a sign in the window, saying, "No humbug: King's English spoken here," Emily proposed stopping for "elevens," although it was only 9:30. But the array of pastry in the window was too much for us. In the corridor of the office building next door we noticed a kind of huge hatrack, with large hooks and wondered what that "instrument" was for.

In the patisserie we were handed a fork and plate, but despite the sign in the window a finger, and not the King's English, told us to choose our fancy.

We found it so difficult to select a gateau, that the shoplady finally disappeared behind her high counter with an impatient shrug, where she watched us with a black, beady eye. While we sat and enjoyed our second déjeuner, or first "elevens," with the relish of one enjoying stolen fruits, we watched the quayside through the large window.

The whole place had an air, in this early morning bustle, of knowing just what it was about. Two boys met and shook hands formally, before beginning the day's play. Workmen, wearing lavender smocks and socks, marched to their jobs. A bustling mother kissed her small daughter soundly on both cheeks before sending her off to school. Along the pavement the endless row of potted flowers, which were set out for sale, contrasted nicely with the informality of sailboats and barges, anchored to the street, as it were.

When we emerged from the patisserie, we glanced into the office building. On our "hatrack" two bicycles hung by their front wheels! The "instrument" was a bicycle rack!

With the sping-spang of the doorbell still echoing in our ears, we made a solemn pledge to eat a different gateau every day. Even if it meant stretching our 10-day itinerary, which included Liseaux, Caen, Bayeux, Granville and Mont St. Michel, we were determined to sample every kind of French pastry.

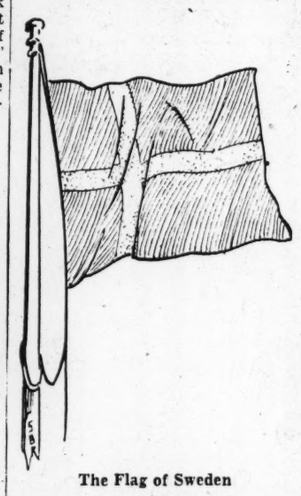
We took a boat to Trouville, where the cycling would begin in earnest. And all the way to that famous watering place, with its shuttered and empty summer houses of rainbow hues, we breathed deeply the fresh, invigorating air. The sky was so intensely blue it seemed to have borrowed cobalt from the sea itself!

CLARISSA LORENZ

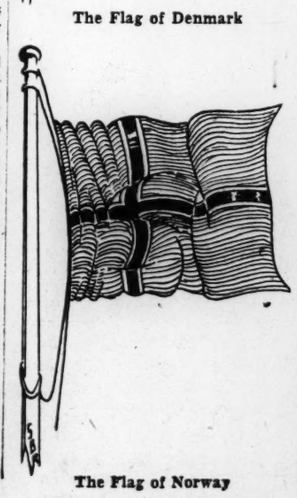
History on a Flagstaff

Norway, Sweden and Denmark are now three distinct countries, but they have not always been so. For very many years Norway and Denmark were united, and it was then that Norway flew the national flag of Denmark, the famous "Dannebrog" (the strength of Denmark), which consists of a red flag with a white cross. Early in the nineteenth century, however, the Arms of Norway (the golden lion rampant, crowned, and holding the battle-axe of Saint Olav, Norway's patron Saint) were placed in the canton.

The Flag of Denmark



The Flag of Sweden



The Flag of Norway

In 1821 these Arms were left out, and a blue cross was superimposed on the white one. Thus a distinct Norwegian flag came into being. There is more to tell, however, because Norway and Sweden were united from 1814 to 1905, and during part of that time the Swedish colors, consisting of a blue ground with a yellow cross, were introduced into the Norwegian flag.

Directly the union between these two countries was dissolved Norway naturally resumed her old flag, which dies today over that country.

Coming to the Swedish flag, you might care to know that the colors of a lightish blue and yellow (or gold) come from the Royal Arms, these being three golden crowns on a blue field. There is quite a considerable amount of doubt as to the actual date of Sweden's flag, but most authorities maintain that it has been flown since Gustavus Vasa became King of Sweden in the year 1523.

It will now be seen that the similarity between the flags of Norway, Sweden and Denmark is not quite accidental.

Ravens at the Tower of London

Visitors to the Tower of London are often surprised to see great black ravens hopping about as if the place belonged to them, as no doubt they think it does, for ravens have made their home within the old walls for hundreds of years. They do not multiply there, however, for the Tower can offer them no high trees or lonely crags suitable for nesting places, their numbers being renewed from time to time from an estate in the south of England.

The Tower ravens form a company. Sometimes their strength is as great as ten, although at the present time there are only five: Sandy, Tom, Jacko, Rosy and Wendy. Each bird has been solemnly enrolled on the records, and has its attestation paper.

The State provides the ravens with suitable rations, and each morning it is the duty of one of the soldiers to offer them their meat. During the rest of the day the public feed them, and the ravens give them no rest.

A few years ago the most famous of these birds was Edgar the Pretender, a mischievous bird who taught his fellows many impish tricks. He had a passion for glittering things, and would coax coins from his visitors, hiding them in some special secret place and then returning for more. After closing time the gardeners would gather up his earnings, and share them out between them.

Edgar also found amusement in other ways. Sometimes, after sidling up to a visitor, he would settle himself on his back with his legs in the air, wearing a most distressed expression. The unwary one, feeling sorry for the bird, would put his hand down to stroke him only to be rewarded with a peck, after which Edgar would stalk off.

At other times, on hearing the men assembling on the parade ground, he would reach it with a flying run and mockingly repeat the Sergeant Major's stern command.

Wings Above the Dawn

Through the murky, silent hour
before the light
of day unfolds its certain power
to banish night,
a star lit plane speeds on,
swift, silver wings above the dawn.

MILDRED NICKERSON

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Are You Seeking A School in Europe?

Perhaps you are in a similar position to a parent who wrote our School Department as follows:

I notice the Monitor publishes quite a number of advertisements of schools in England. I am planning to send my daughter to a school in England when she graduates from High School, and can you direct me to one near London that has a boarding department where secretarial subjects are taught?

Each year the Monitor carries the advertising of 30 or more schools in the British Isles, 20 or more in Europe and about 300 in the United States as well as a few in other countries. These schools have to measure up to a certain standard of excellence before they are accepted in the Monitor's columns.

This fact enables parents to choose a school abroad which will meet the needs of their children.

Consult the school advertising pages which appear Tuesdays and Saturdays, or write to

The Christian Science Monitor

One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

One Big Amateur Orchestra Achieved on Radio

Instrumentalists who learn to perform in school organizations find opportunity for keeping up their music and for studying classic works under standard direction.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A radio listener, writing to Ernest La Prade, who conducts the Home Symphony on Saturday afternoons for the National Broadcasting Company, New York, says:

"I have been tuning in on programs and playing my violin right along with them whenever I could, ever since I was 67 years old—which is 10 years ago. But since you started the Home Symphony, I have decided I ought to be a better player than I am, so I have begun to take violin lessons again."

This is the kind of letter that Mr. La Prade, from the beginning, wished the Home Symphony to provoke. For he hoped the broadcasts would render a service to everyone playing a musical instrument. More than that, he thought the concerts might stimulate ensemble playing and lead to orchestras growing where none had grown before.

In his office in New York, from behind a desk piled in mountain ranges of correspondence, and with telephones ringing every 30 seconds, he began to laugh, as he described what that "lead to orchestras growing where none have grown before" has turned into.

The Home Symphony idea took about four years' painstaking work on Mr. La Prade's part to get it to the point where it seemed a safe venture for the broadcasting service to initiate. The public was showing a keen desire to listen to orchestral music. The question was, whether some part of it would like to participate in its performance.

This was the field which attracted Mr. La Prade's particular attention. Hundreds of young people were playing in school orchestras over the country. What was to become of their music, when they graduated from school, and so left membership in the orchestras? Could some plan be hatched that would conserve the training they had had, and that would add to it?

School orchestras are a growth of not many years, and today there are more than 35,000 of them, which means that from September to June some 2,000,000 young students in the United States are learning to play instruments. What is going to happen to their music when they graduate into the ranks of trained non-professional musicians?

There Mr. La Prade found his opportunity.

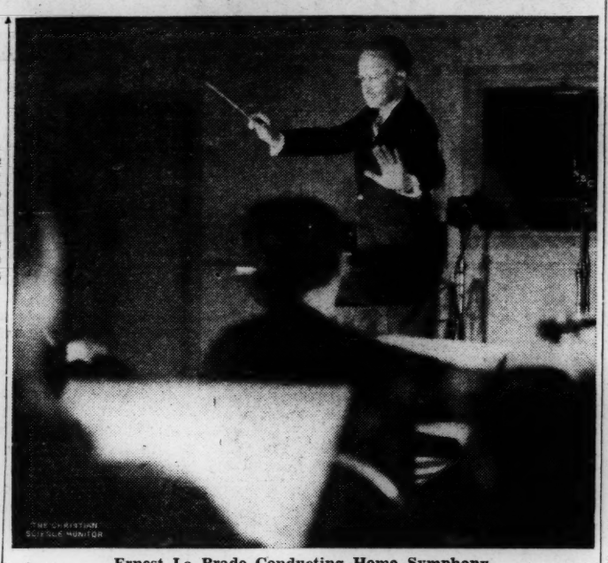
The co-operation of the Music Educators National Conference was enlisted. A plan was drawn up, complete even a series of programs; and everyone who played an orchestral instrument, or the piano, was invited to be a member of the Home Symphony, and to experience the pleasure, by sharing, by his own fireside, in performance of standard symphonic works.

Evidence of people's willingness to play in the Home Symphony is found in the interest taken by musicians on the west coast, where it is midafternoon when the New York concert goes on the air.

Compositions included in the programs are chosen from the contest lists of the National School Orchestra Association. The Home Symphony therefore gives an opportunity to high school orchestra members to learn in company with a professional orchestra the traditional tempi and interpretation of works which they are studying. The programs are presented in series of 10.

"You see, we feel sure," Mr. La Prade said, "that one of the best ways to enjoy music is to make music. We like to think that over the country people who have a deep-rooted but untrained liking for an instrument can have opportunity, with guidance from a professional orchestra, to play great music.

"We know we have given communities a new topic of conversation. We know they telephone around to each other and say, 'Did you play the Mozart Symphony in G minor with the Home Orchestra last night, the second movement? We did. We just had a lovely time.' And the more persons we can get having that kind of time, the more we are helping good music to become the people's music."



Ernest La Prade Conducting Home Symphony
Radio Members Listen and Play, Following Time and Expression of Group at Station

Mounties Ouster Bill Introduced In Alberta House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., June 17—A motion has been introduced in the Alberta Legislature by J. H. Unwin, Social Credit Whip, stating that after a one-year's notice the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be discontinued in the Province.

Mr. Unwin said that the Province pays $275,000 a year to the Dominion Government for this police service, and that this sum should be transferred to re-establish the Alberta Provincial Police, which was disbanded in 1928 when Alberta arranged for policing by the Dominion organization.

By a vote of 23 to 20 the motion was carried, with the cabinet, opposition members, and some backbenchers opposing Mr. Unwin's motion to oust the R. C. M. P.

After the vote was taken, Speaker Peter Dawson ruled the motion out of order, stating that this was a money bill introduced by a private member, without the required notice having been given, and that bills dealing with money matters can only be introduced by a minister of the crown.

While refusing to accept this resolution, Mr. Speaker announced that the motion would go forward to the Government as a concrete expression of feeling of the House.

Opposition to the motion pointed out that Alberta saves probably $500,000 annually under the present arrangement, and that 100 more men are now policing the Province than when the A. P. P. were in operation.

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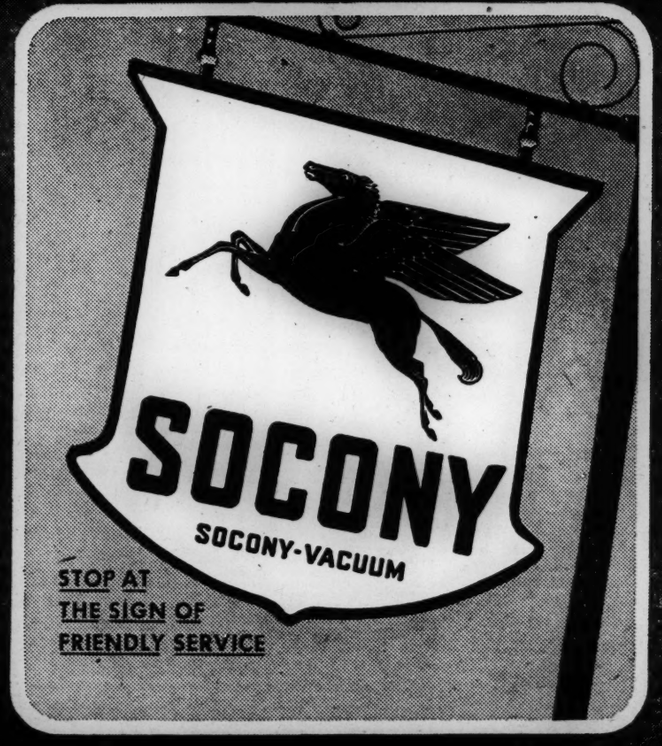

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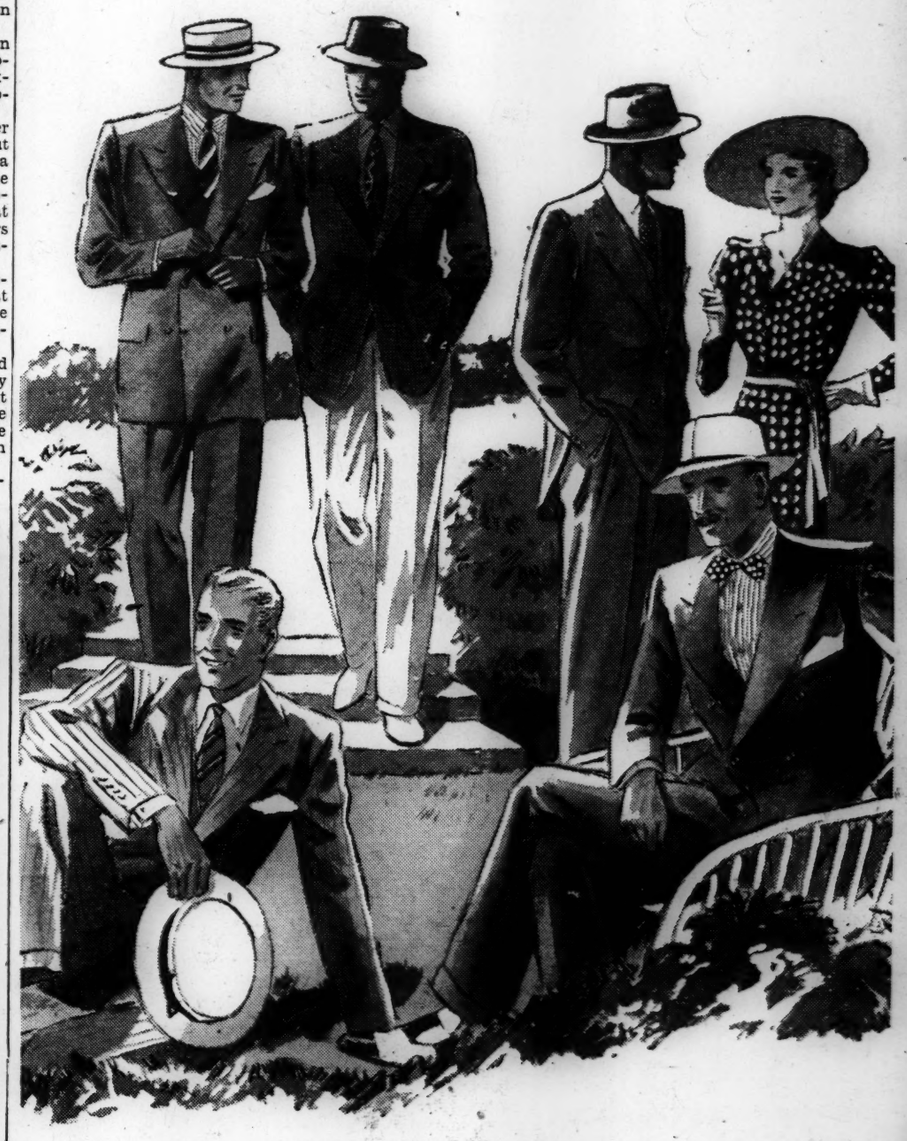

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Penn's House in the Weald

THE king used to own all the oak trees in southern England. When a farmer wanted to build himself a house, he bought up the timbers from some stout ship wrecked along the Channel. The house at Little Sloe Trees Farm was built that way, and the marks of ship carpenters are clear on nearly every timber in it. But there are other marks, more significant. There are the marks of Penn and his Friends, who made it their meeting-house and sat in these low-roofed rooms planning their colony of Pennsylvania.

You will miss the house on the modern roads of England, unless you know your way. It stands beside a tiny Sussex lane, down which Penn used to ride on his horse or in a cart drawn by oxen from his home a few miles further south. The Blue Idol, the place has always been called, but no one is sure why; perhaps because its timbers came from a ship of that name. But long before the present house was built, perhaps five hundred years ago, they were farming this heavy clay soil, this weald land, far back into Saxon times, when every house had its sloe trees growing beside it, and this farm took its name from them.

THE ROOTS OF America are deep in this south English soil, but nowhere deeper than here in this little garden of blue forget-me-nots and yellow wallflowers and pear blossom. Penn bought the place—its name had developed into Slatters' Farm by then—in 1691. It was of the authentic cottage architecture of England—low-eaved, framed with thick oak timbers and walled between without brick or boards, but with a mixture of mud and chopped straw that the people here still call cob.

For the meeting-place of the Friends, Penn selected the large south room, but the ceiling was too low, hardly higher than a man's head. You can see the square holes in the beams where they removed the ceiling timbers across half the room. In the other half they built a gallery, paneled with rich old brown oak, and on the north wall they raised a tiny platform, surrounded by a simple oak rail, with a narrow bench behind it.

Here Penn used to meet the Friends. He had been to America already on his first visit and was back in England, full of plans for his colony. Here on this bench, behind the rough table, he probably showed the Friends maps and drawings of his Pennsylvania settlement and here, perhaps, he worked on his model code of laws. The Friends still meet here in this same room every Sunday. Today sixteen attended the meeting.

THE TIMBERS FROM the Blue Idol (if that was the name of the ship) are black with age, but as sound as ever after half a thousand years. Some of them are crooked and roughly cut with an adze, and in places the joints gape wide, but a poor Sussex farmer couldn't expect to have sawn oak from the king's forests. The carpenters had to do their best with the materials at hand; and, if the uprights bulged in the middle, the cob mixture of the walls would fill up all cracks.

Every joint was mortised and tenoned and pegged solid with oak pegs—many of them square in round holes. On most of the ceiling joists the carpenter's marks, cut deep into the oak, are still quite plain. Each is numbered in old Roman numerals to correspond with a number on the next cross beam, the number four being written IIII and five, IV. Here and there are beams neatly sawn and planed by the ship's carpenters, and square holes which were used when these timbers formed the ribs of the Blue Idol.

Few cottages in England of the same period are so well preserved as this, and it should stand for centuries yet. Hardly a piece of the original oak has been removed and, except in the modern addition at the north side, hardly a new piece inserted. They built their ships in the old days of good sound English wood, and they built the walls of their houses of good English earth.

THIS EARTH, WHICH has been worked over, sown, cropped since Roman times, is still as fertile and prolific as ever. Today the spring blossom of the little orchard was surging out and an aged pear tree dripped a white foam on the grass. It is heavy and sticky, this weald soil, and you must cultivate it early in the spring or it bakes as hard as a brick, as hard as the walls of the Blue Idol; but it has an inexhaustible richness in it. Penn knew how to work it, and he took his knowledge out to America.

He also took this cottage architecture, and you can see it still on the other side of the ocean. The old Friend who is in charge of the Blue Idol would like to follow Penn over there. He leaned on the gate today, looking out over the broad green bosom of England, toward the west. If he were younger, he said, he would go out there and see the state that Penn founded, and his eyes lighted up when we told him of the size of Pennsylvania, of its lush fields and rounded hills and rushing rivers. That was Penn's great work—yes, but you must remember that he started here in the south of England, just down this road, and he planned his colony and its laws here on this oak table in the Blue Idol.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Bermuda Night

WIND of Bermuda, I saw you as you moved over the waters of the bay, when the early fishing-boats rippled the mirror of sunrise. I saw you at noon as you stirred faintly the clustered oleander and the trumpet flowers, heavy with sun and white wine.

You traced moving patterns across the southern moon, patterns of lacy poinciana leaves. You built high towers in the night clouds, towers that melted into the well of stars. Only the leaves of a vine brushing against the low white wall tell me you are here now, withholding your power, drifting on the tide of the moon, wind of Bermuda.

S. VAN A. A.

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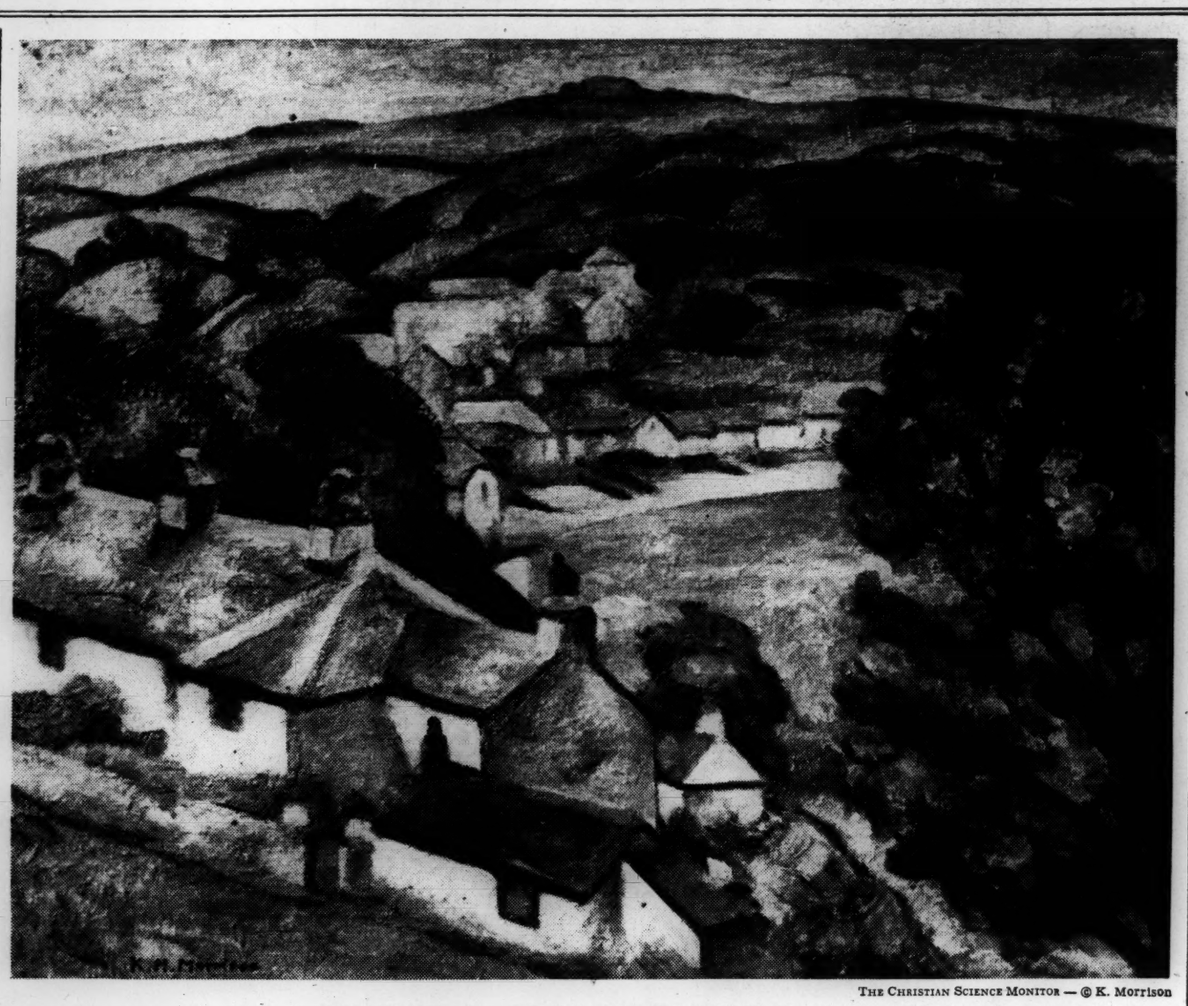

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © K. Morrison

"CAWSAND BAY": *A Painting by Kenneth M. Morrison*

AMERICAN travelers who land at Plymouth make their entry into England through one of the loveliest harbors in the kingdom. On one side are the rolling green hills of South Devon. In the center, behind Drake's island, lies Plymouth with its famous Hoe or High Place set on a cliff facing the open sea. Boats of all kinds—from battered cargo steamers to motor launches and fast racing yachts—ride serenely on the sparkling waters.

To those in search of old-world beauties, one of the most captivating sights is that of the twin villages of Cawsand and Kingsand. It is impossible for the observant visitor to overlook them, for all the big transatlantic liners drop anchor in the outer harbor, either close to or actually inside Cawsand Bay. This bay describes the segment of a circle. The segment ends, on one side, at Picklecombe Fort and, on the other, in a rock-girt promontory falling steeply to the sea. Between these two points are undulating hills, partly wooded and partly covered with fields and pastures. In the center of the curve these hills dip down to form a tiny valley. It is in this valley that the twin villages of Cawsand and Kingsand have grown up.

From the picturesque point of view, it is well that the growth of these fishing villages stopped many generations ago; for practically every house that lines the shallow beaches or straggles up the cliffs was built either in the eighteenth century or earlier. Some of these houses were originally the homes of humble fisher folk. Others must have belonged to people of larger means—perhaps naval officers who spent their holidays here. Nelson was a frequent visitor when on shore leave.

Thus the coast line, as it appears today, is made up of low, substantially built cottages with, here and there, higher and more imposing dwellings with hipped roofs and symmetrically placed windows. All kinds of building materials have been used—mellow brick, stucco washed in many colors from palest cream to deep pink and bright blue, also stone with rich gradations of tone ranging from mauve to vivid green, matching the rocks of the cliffs beneath. Most arresting of all are the houses where a local slate has been chosen for both roofs and walls. These slates have a silvery sheen, which glistens in the sunlight and gives to the scene a quality of ethereal beauty when the moon rides high in the heavens.

One of the finest views of the villages is from the bay. Other aspects equally delightful unfold as one walks along the cliffs.

None of these views from the heights is more typical or comprehensive than the one selected by Kenneth M. Morrison, in his painting. As a composition, the hill builds up in a succession of curves and planes from the solid foundation formed by a group of coast-guard cottages. These cross the canvas diagonally in the left foreground. Their mass is balanced by a large tree on the right. The green of its thick branches finds frequent repetition in the tree tops, rising above the roofs, and in those which accentuate the curve of the distant hills.

One of the greatest charms of these shores and hills is the quality of the light which envelops them. It is a pearly gray on cloudy days and a shimmering opalescent hue when sky, land and sea are bathed in the warm sunshine. It is this iridescence which the painter has captured in the color harmonies of his landscape. The hazy afternoon sunshine brings out the pale greens and browns of the hillside, glistens on leafy branches, creates a pleasing mosaic in pastel shades as it embraces the houses on the cliff and the cottages on the seashore in its subdued radiance, and reaches its culminating point of beauty in the sparkling blue and gold of the bay.

Faces in an Old Album

I HAVE some faded photographs of a little girl, taken in Pittsburgh in the early 60's. In one of them her straight brown hair is parted in the middle, her low-necked, short-sleeved frock is gathered full about her waist, and white stockings wrinkle on her thin legs; she has a doll under her left arm. In another, she holds a much beribboned straw hat in her hands; but what is evidently of more importance to her, is a thread of gold set with a small garnet on the finger which, that all may see it, she stiffly extends. On the back of this photograph, written in my grandmother's delicate script—the "Italian hand" of ladies of the early 1800's—is my own name: "Darling Maggie—aged six." . . .

I have found several pictures of that earlier generation in an album belonging to the days when, in domestic America, these large, gilt-edged, leather-bound volumes were kept on center tables in front parlors; the time of plush bindings had mercifully not yet arrived. The ponderous book which preserved Maggie, held many other little photographs, called—I can't imagine why—*cartes de visite*. They are about four by two and a half inches; some of them are of ladies in enormous hoopskirts, who stand in front of velvet curtains, and rest one hand on a neatly painted "marble" column, or, in wifely devotion, on the shoulder of a seated husband, who generally has side whiskers. Some of the seated gentlemen in the tiny and exceedingly true *cartes*, seem to be army officers; they wear epaulettes, and often have swords, held with rather elaborate carelessness between their knees. There are babies in this album, in long embroidered skirts; and soldier boys in baggy trousers and visored caps; some of them are so very young! Just boys. There is one picture of an exquisite old lady, with lace tabs on her cap and knitting in her delicate old hands—Maggie's great-aunt, Mary King, born sometime in the 1790's; her father, by the way, was a surveyor in the suite of L'Enfant and helped lay out the streets of Washington. . . .

Very few of the faces that look out from the tiny photographs, smiling or decorously solemn, or with kindly dignity, are known to me; most of the pictures were taken before I was born, and the names have dropped out of everybody's memory, except as an ancient relative murmurs a half-forgotten family legend. The face of the child with the doll, or with the determinedly obvious ring, was at first unknown; then, that "Darling Maggie" on the back of the card, gave me a moment of astonished enlightenment. Curiously enough, though Maggie was a stranger to me, I had instantly recognized a photograph of the Southern grandmother, still lovely at nearly three-score years and ten, who wrote those words, and I began to remember all sorts of things about her: the fragrance of lavender and geranium leaves among the laces in her top drawer, her rosy beauty, her amused blue eyes, even the blond kerchief crossed over her "vanity piece," and fastened by a pearl breastpin that held, under its dim glass, a baby's curl.—MARGARET DELAND, in "If This Be I." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

June Borrowing

WHEN sun has shone on apple-leaves,
And laid warm hands upon the hill,
The evening air about them breathes
Of that fresh sweetness still;

When night has dropped its lovely dark
And left it lying on the ground,
The blades of grass stand up to mark
Where morning coolness may be found;

The hours pass, and yet we know
The record of their ordered flight—
The evening leaves' warm-scented glow,
The morning grass dew-chilled by night.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

The True Source of Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people in the world today are suffering from poverty, while others are burdened by their worldly possessions. For many years men have been seeking the remedy for this unequal distribution of wealth, zealously trying this and that method; but after a time of trial various plans have failed, leaving the situation much as it was at the beginning of these efforts.

Why is it that so much of human planning has gone to waste in this manner? Simply because men have not looked to the one true source for wisdom and supply. So-called human wisdom, however efficient, can never bring about a permanent solution of this or any other problem, for human wisdom rests on the supposition that matter is real. But matter is only a mortal belief, uncertain and destructible.

Jesus the Christ came on earth to show that Spirit, the opposite of matter, is the only reality, and he demonstrated this fact by his life as well as his teachings. His acts, so at variance with the material education of his day, and of ours also, were based on his knowledge of God as Spirit, as omnipresent divine Principle. He knew man and the universe as spiritual, reflecting the character of the creator, and governed harmoniously by the unchanging law of God, divine Principle. He realized that all creation expresses an abundant supply of good, which comes from God, and he proceeded to prove this fact in human experience.

Thus we see him one day feeding the five thousand in the wilderness, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Matthew. When it was evening, the multitude which had come to hear his gracious words and be healed by his understanding of God, hungered and lacked food. His disciples, who had been with him and watched his work, and had seen how effective was his understanding of the divine Principle which he was demonstrating, hesitated when the Master asked them to feed the great throng. As yet unawake to Love's omnipresent abundance, they spoke of their limited material supply as inadequate for the occasion. They could see only a few loaves and some small fishes. But Jesus' vision was turned to the spiritual creation, where God's spiritual ideas were being continually unfolded. He knew that the supply of spiritual ideas was present to meet the need of every man, woman, and child in that vast assemblage, though as yet they did not comprehend the fact.

Then he thanked his Father, who was their Father also, and, "looking up to heaven, he blessed" and broke the loaves and gave them to the disciples. Thus the abundance of good was manifested for the multitude, and they had all the food they needed and, in fact, more than enough.

Later, when the people thronged the Master, he said (John 6:26), "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled." Now, as then, mankind in general does not desire to look higher than material ease and satisfaction.

On another occasion Jesus pointed out and proved the omnipresence of good when money was needed for paying taxes. He did not send the disciples to ask it of friends, or of those whom he had healed. He sent Peter to "cast an hook, and take up the fish" and to find money—in a fish's mouth. Does not this point again to the divine source of supply? Faith and obedience were instrumental in the finding of the coin. We cannot know of the great good God has in store for us unless we listen for His commands and trust and obey Him implicitly. Then the human footsteps will be shown us and our need met, perhaps in a surprising way.

Today we have Jesus' words and works made clear to us in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; and on page 442 of this book Mary Baker Eddy has written: "When Christ changes a belief of sin or of sickness into a better belief, then belief melts into spiritual understanding, and sin, disease, and death disappear. Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." And again, on page 83 she writes, "Miracles are impossible in Science." She further states, "The scientific manifestation of power is from the divine nature and is not supernatural, since Science is an explication of nature."

God, then, is the one unfailing source of supply, be it health, food, clothing, or whatever seems necessary in human experience. False education causes us to look to matter as substance, instead of looking to God, the creator of the universe, for spiritual ideas which are substantial, and which He is pouring out abundantly every moment for all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Den sanne tilførselskilde

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MANGE mennesker lider i vår tid under fattigdom, mens andre igjen tynges av sine verdslige besiddelser. I mange år har menneskene søkt å finne et botemiddel mot den ujevne fordeling av rikdom, og har ivrig prøvd den ene metode efter den andre; men efter å være blitt prøvd en tid har de forskjellige planer vist sig å være mislykkede med det resultat at situasjonen fremdeles var omtrent den samme som da disse anstrengelser først begynte.

Hvad er grunnen til at så meget av menneskelig planlegging på denne måte er gått til spille? Det er simpelthen den at menneskene ikke har vendt sig til den eneste sanne visdoms- og tilførselskilde. Hvor effektiv såkalt menneskelig visdom enn er, kan den aldri hitføre en varig løsning av dette eller noget som helst annet problem; for menneskelig visdom hviler på den forutsetning at materien er virkelig. Men materien er bare en dødelig antagelse, usikker og forgjengelig.

Jesus Kristus kom til jorden for å vise at Ånd, det motsatte av materien, er den eneste virkelighet, og han gav bevis på denne kjensgjerning ved sitt liv så vel som ved sin lære. Hans gjerninger som stod så skarpt i strid med den materielle oplæring på hans tid så vel som vår, var basert på hans kunnskap om at Gud er Ånd, allestedsnærværende guddommelig Prinsipp. Han visste at mennesket og universet er åndelige, at de gjenspeiler skaperens karakter og styres harmonisk av Guds, det guddommelige Prinsipps, uforanderlige lov. Han forstod klart at all skapelse gir uttrykk for et rikelig forråd av godt, som kommer fra Gud, og han gav sig til å bevise denne kjensgjerning i menneskenes liv.

Således ser vi hvorledes han en dag metter de fem tusen i ørkenen, som det fortelles i fjortende kapitel av Matteus' evangelium. Da aftenen kom, blev den skare av mennesker som var kommet for å høre hans vidunderlige ord og å bli helbredet ved hans forståelse av Gud, hungrig og hadde ikke noget å spise. Hans disipler som hadde vært med ham og hadde iakttatt hans arbeide og sett de mektige virkninger av hans forståelse av det guddommelige Prinsipp som han demonstrerte, nolte da Mesteren bad dem mette den store skare. De var sig ennu ikke Kjærlighetens allestedsnærværende overflod bevisst, og talte derfor om at deres begrensede, materielle forråd var utilstrekkelig. Alt de kunde se, var nogen få brød og nogen små fisker. Men Jesu syn var rettet mot den åndelige skapelse, hvor Guds åndelige idéer utfoldet sig uten ophør. Han visste at der var for hånden et forråd av åndelige idéer til å gi hver mann, hver kvinne og hvert barn i den veldige forsamling hvad de trengte, skjønt de selv ennu ikke forstod at dette var tilfelle.

Derpå takket han sin Fader, som også var deres Fader, og idet han "så op mot himmelen og velsignet dem", brøt han brødene og gav dem til disiplene. På denne måte blev det godes overflod åpenbaret for den tilstedeværende skare, og de fikk alle den mat de trengte, ja endog mere enn nok.

Senerehen, da folket trengte sig inn på Mesteren, sa han (Johannes' ev. 6:26): "I søker mig, ikke fordi I så tegn, men fordi I åt av brødene og blev mette." Nu som dengang ønsker ikke menneskeheten i sin almindelighet å løfte blikket høiere enn til materielt velvære og materiell tilfredsstillelse.

Ved en annen leilighet fremholdt og beviste Jesus det godes allestedsnærværelse da det trengtes penger til å betale skatten med. Han sendte ikke disiplene avsted for å få dem av nogen venner eller av dem han hadde helbredet. Han sendte Peter avsted for å "kaste ut en krok, og ta den første fisk som kommer op," og å finne et pengestykke—i en fiskemunn. Peker ikke dette også hen på den guddommelige tilførselskilde? Tro og lydighet førte til at pengestykket blev funnet. Vi kan ikke vite hvilke store goder Gud har i beredskap for oss medmindre vi lytter efter Hans befalinger og ubetinget stoler på og adlyder Ham. Da vil det bli vist oss hvilke menneskelige skritt må tas, og vi vil få hvad vi trenger, kan hende på en overraskende måte.

Nu har vi Jesu ord og gjerninger klart fremstillet for oss i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, og på side 442 i denne bok har Mary Baker Eddy skrevet: "Når Kristus forandrer en antagelse om synd eller om sykdom til en bedre antagelse, går antagelse over til åndelig forståelse, og synd, sykdom og død forsvinner. Kristus, Sannhet, metter og klær dødelige timelig inntil det materielle, forvandlet ved det ideale, forsvinner, og mennesket kles og mettes åndelig." Og på side 83 skriver hun: "Under er umulige i Videnskapen." Hun erklærer videre: "Den videnskapelige åpenbaring av makt utgår fra den guddommelige natur og er ikke overnaturlig, da Videnskapen er en forklaring av naturen."

Gud er således den ene og eneste usvikelige tilførselskilde, enten det vi trenger, er sundhet, mat, klær eller hvad som helst annet som synes å være nødvendig i vårt daglige liv. Forkjert oplæring får oss til å betrakte materie som substans mens vi skulde vende oss til Gud, universets skaper, for å få del i åndelige idéer som er substansielle, og som Han lar strømme ut rikelig til alle og enhver hvert eneste øieblikk.

Opløsninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fine Feathers

WHEN someone uses this old phrase—
Fine feathers—meaning but to praise
The garments others wear, my mind
Is all for feathers that I find
By farm and marsh, by woods and hills:
The peacock with his fan that spills
Its jewels; that iridescent speck,
The humming bird; a mallard's neck
Arched over water in the dawn;
That proud insignia upon
The blackbird's wings; a cardinal's crest
Of flame, and that unequaled vest
The bobolink favors; rainbows about
A pheasant's neck; and sky, without
A cloud, the bluebird always wears;
Gold light the wild canary bears
As if an altar flame took wings;
The cheery glow the robin brings
Upon his breast—On large and small,
On bold and shy, fine feathers all!
Beauty for which the mortals long—
And under most of it is song!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Young Smuts Enters College

SMUTS arrived at Stellenbosch and found a difficulty about matriculation concerning which he wanted to know. Greek was an indispensable subject and he had no Greek. The year passed, with now and then an effort made to find a Greek tutor, the last term approached and still he had not been taught Greek.

There was a week's holiday before that last term, and what Smuts then did was to get himself a Greek grammar and go away with it to a farm. In addition to the Greek grammar he took a volume of Shelley.

Shelley was his first poet, and he spent Sunday reading him. On Monday he took up his Greek grammar. It interested him. He read it violently for six days and then he knew it by heart, the whole book, declensions, conjugations, irregular verbs and all. He read through, too, before the examination, a volume of Greek Attic prose on which his class had been since the beginning of the year—telling no one either about that or about his grammar, because he had the romantic notion of surprising everybody. To this day—he is still romantic—it pleases him to surprise people. He did indeed surprise his professor when he presented himself for examination. He headed the list.

During the Boer War, out on the veld, harassing the British troops for the food, uniforms and ammunition which could only be got from the enemy, Smuts carried in his saddlebag a Greek testament and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."—From "General Smuts," by SARAH GERTRUDE MILLIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Senator-Boston Sox Deal Has Helped Both Ball Clubs

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent trade between Washington and Boston in the American League, which sent the Ferrell brothers and Almada to the Senators in exchange for Newsom and Chapman, is working out well on both ends. The Ferrells have won two games for the Capitol City outfit since last Saturday, and Newsom has done likewise for the Hub team, with Chapman playing an inspired game in right field.

Wes Ferrell, who was pounded almost at will in the last three games he pitched for the Red Sox, has settled into a more normal stride since joining Bucky Harris. In his first start for Harris last Saturday, with brother Rick behind the plate, Wes held the troublesome White Sox to four hits and beat them, 6 to 2. The tall pitcher also contributed a double and single to the Washington cause.

Wes Wins Another

Yesterday, in his second start, Wesley delivered an eight-hit, 2-to-1 victory over the Tigers in 12 innings. The winning Senatorial run came home when young Jake Wade threw a wild pitch with the bases loaded in the twelfth. Rick Ferrell, who hit three singles behind Wes, scored the deciding run. The defeat left Detroit two full games behind the leading Yankees in the pennant race.

Newsom, despite a long drive from his former home in Washington the night before, went out yesterday and pitched his second triumph in two starts for the Red Sox. He was wild, walking 10 White Sox batters, but he fought his way out of trouble in all innings except the seventh and eighth, when he apparently weakened. Buck walked the first three Chicago batters to face him in the first inning, but retired the side without a score. He pitched no-hit ball for 5⅔ innings. Fourteen White Sox were left stranded on the bases. Gene Desautels, Boston's first-string catcher now that Rick Ferrell has left, drove in two runs with a double in the fourth. The score was 3 to 2.

Chapman, also, has strengthened the Red Sox since his arrival from Washington. Possessor of one of baseball's greatest throwing arms, Ben's speed and aggressiveness has added new spirit to the Boston club. In Chapman, Roger Cramer and Buster Mills, Manager Joe Cronin has his best outfield since joining the Sox.

Red Sox Gain

As a result of their second straight victory over the White Sox, the Red Sox this morning were within 2½ games of a berth in the first division, and only six behind the Yankees.

The Yanks, incidentally, won another yesterday, Vernon Gomez beating Cleveland, 4 to 1. After striking out the first five batters to face him, the lanky left-hander breezed through to his seventh triumph of the season. He walked only one Indian. George Selkirk's double with the bases full in the fourth inning accounted for three of New York's runs.

Rogers Hornsby's Browns came from behind yesterday to defeat the Athletics, 3 to 2. The deciding run came home in the eighth, Roy Bell's single driving in Sam West, who walked.

The Giants moved to within five percentage points of the leading Cubs in the National League standing yesterday by beating Pittsburgh, 5 to 4. The Terrymen had to come from behind to do it, driving Cy Blanton out of the box in the eighth. Wally Berger, making his first start for the Giants since his purchase from Boston, went hitless but drove in a pair of runs.

Jesse Haines, who will pass the forty-fourth milestone next month, pitched four-hit relief ball for six innings as the Cardinals scored over the Phillies, 7 to 6. Jim Brown's single, pushing in Pepper Martin, scored the winning run in the ninth.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	47	180	43	74	.411
Gehrig, Yankees	49	185	37	72	.389
Vaughan, Pirates	49	196	32	74	.378
Jordan, Reds	40	128	20	48	.375
Bell, Browns	50	202	33	75	.371
Greenberg, Tigers	52	201	51	73	.363

Budge, Sabin Advance

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Don Budge and Wayne Sabin, both of California, Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin of England and Fumiteru Nakano of Japan today advanced to the semi-final round of the Queen club tennis tournament. Budge will meet Nakano and Austin will play Sabin in tomorrow's matches.

Mrs. Fraser Wins

OTTAWA, June 17 (CP)—Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, the former Alexis Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., and former United States and Canadian champion, successfully defended her Ottawa and district women's golf championship yesterday. Playing over the Rivermead Golf Club course, Mrs. Fraser posted a 36-hole low gross of 166 to retain the title she has held six times. She had an 18-hole morning round of 85 and scored 81 in the afternoon.

South Africans Win

MONTREAL, June 17 (CP)—South Africa's lawn bowling tourists played their first matches on Canadian soil yesterday and took five of the seven from Montreal bowlers on the Outremont greens. The Springboks rolled up a total point score of 139 against 108 for the Montrealers. The visiting No. 7 rink, skipped by E. A. Sharman, had the widest margin, scoring a plus 23 win over a St. George club crew under M. Campbell.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	18	.625
Detroit	30	22	.577
Chicago	28	21	.571
Cleveland	26	21	.553
Boston	22	22	.500
Washington	21	29	.420
Philadelphia	18	29	.383
St. Louis	17	30	.362

Results June 16

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 2, Detroit 1 (12 innings).
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.

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TONIGHT 8:30
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Terry, McCarthy Face Problem In Naming All-Stars

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—This business of selecting players for baseball's all-star game here July 7 is a problem anyway you look at it.

The managers of the league champions, Joe McCarthy of the Yankees and Bill Terry of the Giants, will name the teams June 28, after thumbing over the nominations of the other major league pilots. The only break McCarthy and Terry got in their tough assignment came when Commissioner K. M. Landis increased the player limit from 21 to 23.

Take McCarthy's job—you can have it—of deciding between Lou Gehrig and Hank Greenberg for first base. And he mustn't forget that Henry Bonura is banging the ball hard and that an all-star game without Jimmy Foxx would seem strange.

Terry also has a quartet of first basemen eager for the assignment—Buddy Hassett of Brooklyn; Johnny Mize of St. Louis; Adolph Camilli of Philadelphia and Baxter Jordan of Cincinnati.

McCarthy and Terry haven't tipped their hands, but just on a basis of player performances to date, the squads may look something like this:

American League

Pitchers—Lawson and Bridges, Detroit; Gomez, Pearson and Ruffing, New York; Whitehill, Hudlin and Allen, Cleveland; Whitehead, Chicago.

Catchers—Pytlak, Cleveland; Sewell, Chicago, Desautels, Boston, or Huffman, St. Louis.

First base—Gehrig and Greenberg; second base, Gehringer, Detroit; shortstop, Cronin, Boston; third base, Clift, St. Louis. Utility infielders, Myer, Washington; Lary, Cleveland; Appling, Chicago and Travis, Washington.

Outfielders—Walker, Detroit; Bell, St. Louis; Di Maggio, New York; Kreevich, Chicago; Stone, Washington, and Averill, Cleveland.

National League

Pitchers—Hubbell and Castleman, New York; Dean and Warneke, St. Louis; Blanton, Pittsburgh; Mungo Brooklyn and Fette, Boston.

Catchers—Lombardi, Cincinnati; Todd, Pittsburgh and Hartnett, Chicago.

First base—Hassett, Brooklyn; Mize, St. Louis, and Jordan, Cincinnati. Second base, Herman, Chicago, shortstop, Vaughan, Pittsburgh. Third base, Whitney, Philadelphia. Utility infielders, Bartell, New York, Jurges, Chicago and Lavagetto, Brooklyn.

Outfielders—Medwick, St. Louis, Manush, Brooklyn; Waner, Pittsburgh; Brack, Brooklyn; Klein Philadelphia and Moore, New York.

Reshevsky a Winner In Masters' Chess Tourney

KEMERI, Latvia, June 17 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, was one of four winners in the first round of the international chess masters tournament, which opened here yesterday. Reuben Fine of New York adjourned with S. Landau of The Netherlands. The summary:

First Board—A. Apscheneek, Latvia, adjourned with K. Rellstab, Germany.
Second board—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, defeated E. Steiner, Hungary.
Third board—V. Mikenas, Lithuania, lost to H. Berg, Latvia.
Fourth board—Landau adjourned with Fine.
Fifth board—M. Feigin, Latvia, adjourned with H. Hasenfuss, Latvia.
Sixth board—S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with P. Keres, Estonia.
Seventh board—Reshevsky defeated V. Petrow, Latvia.
Eighth board—Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, defeated E. Book, Finland.
Ninth board—M. Ozols, Latvia, drew with G. Stahlberg, Sweden.

Middle States Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP)—Frederika Bancroft, 14-year-old Wilmington girl, registered an upset victory yesterday over Barbara Walton, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1, to enter the semi-final round of the Middle States Girls tennis tournament. Miss Walton was seeded fourth in the tourney. Dorothy Wightman, of Boston, was eliminated in a quarterfinal match by Madge Harshaw, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3. Hope Knowles, defending champion, and Patty Kilmartin also advanced to the semifinals by scoring victories yesterday.

Handrahan to Coach

HANOVER, N. H., June 17 (AP)—William H. McCarter, director of athletics at Dartmouth College, today announced the appointment of Johnny Handrahan and Jack Williams, members of last year's Dartmouth eleven, as assistant football coaches to serve under Head Coach Earl Blaik. Blaik has assigned Handrahan, fullback on the 1936 eleven, to coach freshman backfield candidates, and Williams, left guard on the 1936 team, will coach jayvee linemen.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	31	19	.620
New York	32	20	.615
St. Louis	28	20	.583
Pittsburgh	27	22	.551
Brooklyn	21	25	.457
Boston	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	19	31	.380
Cincinnati	18	31	.367

Results June 16

St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Other games postponed.

Tennis Schedule Washed Out

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Rain washed out yesterday's national clay courts tennis tournament program. It will be resumed today.

College Baseball Results

Indiana 5, Harvard 3.
Temple 3, Princeton 1.

Higher and Higher - - - —By Pap'

SEFTON AND MEADOWS BOOSTED THE MARK TO 14 FT. 11 IN. IN THE PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE MEET - IT WAS AS HIGH AS THE STANDARDS WENT
THE LONG TALKED OF 15-FOOT POLE-VAULT IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER !!
GANGWAY
IT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN BEFORE THE CURRENT SEASON IS SPENT
BILL SEFTON
EARLE MEADOWS
- THIS SO CALIFORNIA PAIR HAVE SHARED NATIONAL, INTERCOLLEGIATE AND CONFERENCE TITLES, AS WELL AS RECORDS
PAP'

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Yale Yachtsmen Leading Others For Title Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 17—The second and final day's racing in the tenth annual Intercollegiate Yacht Racing championships will get under way here today with Yale's two crack crews leading Williams, 67¼-62¼.

Winning only one race out of the four raced yesterday, but finishing high in all four, the Yales enter two races today with a good edge over the other five crews.

Yale's skippers, Fred Brooke of South Dartmouth, Mass., and John Field, Black Rock, Conn., showed expert knowledge up the wind in building up their lead. Williams' hardy seamen, Bob Bavier Jr., former Long Island Sound junior champion, and James Lewis, kept the up-state boys in the running.

Harvard was third with 60½ points, Princeton fourth, 48 points, Dartmouth fifth, 43, while Cornell brought up the rear with 32 points.

Seven Crews Work At Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—Seven college navies took to the Hudson late yesterday afternoon for a vigorous drill in preparation for the annual intercollegiate regatta, June 22. No times were taken in the afternoon drills as choppy water and generally poor conditions hampered the eights.

The California varsity went through the only time trial of the day in the morning. The Bears went over the course in 21:10. Coch Ky Ebright gave his crews another long drill in the afternoon. The eights worked for two hours, often at a high beat, and then finished off with racing starts.

Washington's taciturn coach, Al Ulbrickson, sent his boats upstream in preparation for a time trial, today or tomorrow. Columbia came down the course to the three-mile mark in impressive style and then halted for instructions. The Lions' form in yesterday's spin added strength to their nomination as an eastern possibility, despite an unsuccessful early season.

Wisconsin, also drilling for a time trial, hit a high stroke returning from a spin downstream. Cornell, Syracuse and Navy also held short rows, with no attempts at anything more than perfection of style.

Sweeney Breaks Course Record

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Robert Sweeny, young American-born resident of England who last month won the British amateur golf championship, broke the amateur course record at the West Herts Club yesterday with successive rounds of 69 and 68 to win the Golf Illustrated Vase with a record aggregate score of 137. The Golf Illustrated Vase is the principal trophy in an annual invitation tournament.

1938 Open Golf Dates

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The 1938 open championship of the United States Golf Association will be played at the Cherry Hills Club, Englewood, Colo., near Denver, the U. S. G. A. announced today. The dates will be either June 2, 3 and 4 or June 9, 10 and 11, depending on the dates for the 1938 British open championships, which have not yet been announced. The 1938 amateur championship will be played at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minnetapolis	32	24	.571
Toledo	30	24	.556
Indianapolis	29	24	.547
Milwaukee	28	25	.528
Columbus	27	28	.491
Kansas City	20	28	.417
Louisville	23	28	.451
St. Paul	22	30	.423

Result June 16

Columbus 19, St. Paul 2.
(All others postponed.)

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Marty McManus replaced "Shauno" Collins as manager of Red Sox; Leo Sexton put shot 52ft. 8⅝in. for world record in Olympic trials at Boston.

On Sport's Horizon

The Vanderbilt Cup

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 17—Way back in the Dark Ages of automobiles, before Henry Ford was even heard of, and Elsie Janie was a little girl, this old-fashioned town became suddenly famous in song and story as the site of the first great road race of the United States, when "The Vanderbilt Cup" ran a whole season on Broadway with Miss Janis as the star. Year after year, the dirt roads that encircle it still, though somewhat improved by the very vehicles then making their initial bow, would witness wild rushing machines, ridden by apparent demons, whirling around curves, and over banked railroad tracks that shot them high into the air, racing for that selfsame Vanderbilt Cup which Miss Janis celebrated.

Now, just across the Long Island railroad track that used to make those old-time racers hurtle, a great new track, the Roosevelt Raceway, probably costing more than all the automobiles then in existence, has been built and on July 3, 1937, a new crop of speedsters will dash around it for 300 miles, for a new Vanderbilt Cup, and the glory (with incidental cash), which victory will carry.

Last year, when the track was just completed, the first race found it so difficult with its abrupt angles and lack of banking, that the drivers were forced to indulge in a care that really robbed the race of the very things that had made it great in the past. Nor even Tazio Nuvolari, the famous driver from Italy, who emerged as the victor, could let himself out to anywhere near the performances which had made him the sensation of the road-races of Europe.

Track Is Changed

So the constructors of the track went into a huddle, and out of that conference has arisen a new track, with wider curves, better banking, and longer straightaways, yet with all the tests which those old dirt roads furnished a third of a century ago. So the eve of Independence Day will see Nuvolari and others of that same crop of hooded phantoms which whizzed around it last September striving once more for that Vanderbilt Cup, with even greater prospects for exceeding the world speed limit than ever before.

The course is now 3¼ miles instead of four, requiring 90, instead of the 75 laps of last year. Yet the improved surfacing, and the new adjustment of the curves, are expected greatly to improve the time for the race. One of the new curves, now called cone curve, actually reverses itself, running up to a 33 per cent slant at the top, to prevent the racing cars from rolling off.

Five great European drivers, in addition to Nuvolari, are listed to give battle to him in the race. Bernd Rosemeyer, of Germany, who won every prominent road race in Europe last year, and Rudolf Caracciola, another German from the Rhineland, are regarded as next in order. Richard Beattie Seaman, of England, and Ernst Delius, still another famous German star, are two of the others. Then there is Count Carlo Felice Trossi, who came over with Nuvolari, as a spectator last fall, went in as a relief driver when one of the Australians had to drop out, and brought his car from twenty seventh to sixth place so brilliantly that he decided to try in real earnest this year.

Best United States Racers In

Against these the United States will pit the pick of its racing men, just as it did in the old days, with the winners of the Indianapolis race for the past three years, Wild Bill Cummings, Kelly Petrillo, and Louis Meyer, all on the list. Wilbur Shaw, this year's winner, is still seeking a car which he would consider suitable for the class of entrants, and will probably enter in plenty of time.

Rex Mays, the young Californian, whose experiment in changing the diet of his Italian Maserati from alcohol to a gasoline compound proved disastrous, has gone back to the old mixture, and hopes for better things here. Henry (Bob) Topping, wealthy sportsman, who played an important part in the building of the Raceway, will be represented by Edgar (Babe) Stapp and Conny Householder, while other Californians will include Chester Gardner and George C. Connor, in addition to Mays.

Maure Rose of Cincinnati, Ohio, will drive an Italian Maserati car entered by the Bradley Martin brothers, Alastair Esmond and Townsend, well-known polo players of Westbury.

The balance of the field so far listed includes Henry Banks, of Royal Oak, Mich., and William (Shorty) Cantillon, of Detroit. These last two should be familiar with machines, at least, coming as they do from the very center of the industry.

So the Vanderbilt Cup race comes back once more to Long Island, and recalls memories of the old-time Apperson Jack Rabbits, Peerlesses, Autocars and Pierce Arrows which once rumbled over the old roads.

Iowa State Gives Varsity Letters To 50 Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, June 17—Fifty varsity letters—43 majors and seven minor "I's"—and 44 freshman numerals have been awarded to Iowa State College athletes in five spring sports by the Athletic Council.

Track men lead the award winners with 18 letters and 18 numeral awards. Fifteen letters and 14 numerals were awarded to baseball players, while a total of 12 polo, seven tennis and six golf awards were given.

Fred Poole, Ames, received his eighth major "I" award within three years and his third this year. Maurice Johnson, LeGrand; Clarence Gustine, Moville; Elwin Snell, Mason City, and Everett Kischer, Albert City, all baseball players this spring, received their second letter of the year.

The council also approved the elections of the following captains: Track, John Cunningham, Storm Lake; tennis, Antonio Dizon, New York City, and polo, Eugene Hayward, Cimarron, N. M.

Major letter winners were:

Track

Capt. William Stouter, Council Bluffs; Capt.-elect John Cunningham, Storm Lake; Roger Bailey, West Caldwell, N. J.; Robert Byers, Sioux City; Kenneth Fulk, Clarinda; Robert Dean, Traer; Philip Johnson, Ames; Warren King, Muscatine; Fred Poole, Ames; Orville Schmidt, Storm Lake; Frank Silver, Toledo; Al Waite, Gary, Ind.; Stanton Christie, Belmond; Lawrence Minsky, El Monte, Calif., and William Follen, Fairfield. Arthur Knapp Jr., manager.

Baseball

Co-captains Maurice Johnson, LeGrand and Maurice London, Moville; Clarence Gustine, Moville; Roger Fleming, Dinsdale; Harlyn Hinz, Manning; Arthur Koch, Boone; Kenneth McKinnon, Lead, S. D.; Richard McWilliams, Lehigh; Frank Neal, Kirksville, Mo.; Glen Straight, Blockton; Don Weber, Pomeroy; Elwin Snell, Mason City; Othmar Pudenz, Auburn, and Francis Warrington, Garden Grove. Scott Lorinor Farragut manager.

Polo

William Fluallen, Delta, Colo.; Capt. Max Gutshall, Van Meter; Capt.-elect Eugene Hayward, Cimarron, N. M.; Richard Dilworth, Dubuque, Bayard Scott, Mitchellville; Walter Manns, Ottumwa, manager.

Tennis

Capt. George Graves, Ames; Capt.-elect Antonio Dizon, New York City, and Car Paysen, Hebron, Neb.

Golf

Vernon Waldorf, Clinton, and Capt. Robert Bauge, Ames.

Senior Intramural Manager

John Childe, Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	47	28	.627
San Francisco	44	31	.587
San Diego	43	34	.558
Los Angeles	39	35	.527
Seattle	36	38	.486
Portland	35	38	.479
Oakland	28	48	.373
Missions	28	48	.373

Results June 16

Missions 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 10, SanDiego 2.
Portland 1, Oakland 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	40	13	.755
Montreal	28	21	.571
Buffalo	27	23	.540
Syracuse	27	25	.519
Toronto	27	27	.500
Rochester	23	29	.442
Jersey City	16	30	.348
Baltimore	14	34	.292

Results June 16

Toronto 6, Newark 2.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 0
Syracuse 1, Montreal 0.

College Polo Result

Cornell 9, Princeton 1.

Penn Varsity Teams Improve Showing of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 17—The winning of the Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball championship, the best football season in a decade, the individual exploits of Gene Gisburne in swimming and the first undefeated boxing season, feature the annual report on athletics at the University of Pennsylvania issued by H. Jamison Swarts, director of athletics.

During the academic year 1936-37 athletes wearing the Red and Blue participated in 119 varsity events, of which 67 resulted in victories and 52 in defeats. The percentage of .563 is 11 points better than that of a year ago.

The basketball team, in winning the league championship, did not lose a single contest of the 12 played with its principal rivals. In two other seasons, the Red and Blue was undefeated in league competition, in 1909 and in 1920. In and out of the league the team won 17 of its 20 games, losing only to Notre Dame, Syracuse and St. Joseph's.

Eleven Wins Seven Games

In football, Pennsylvania returned to its winning ways by defeating seven of its eight rivals. Only Yale on a single touchdown succeeded in reversing the Red and Blue. Princeton, Navy, Michigan, Penn State, Cornell, Brown and Lafayette were defeated by Pennsylvania during the course of the season.

While the swimming team did not fare too well, finishing sixth in the newly-formed league, it boasted of one member, Gene Gisburne, who was outstanding. Only once during the season did Gisburne lose a 50-yard sprint and that occurred when he slipped and fell into the pool at the start of a race with Dartmouth. He won 16 races in the 50 and 100 during the season, and in the National Intercollegiate championships scored six points in the sprints, finishing second in the 100 and fourth in the 50.

Nine Does Well

The boxing team, with Lorman Esterson and Sol Maksik as its featured performers, defeated Yale, Rutgers and Princeton for its best season in history.

The baseball team won nine of its 16 contests and finished fourth in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. It was the best season since the championship days of 1931.

The crew did not win a championship regatta during the season, but gave an excellent account of itself in each race. Graduation riddled the excellent crews of the two previous seasons with the result that Rusty Callow had to build a crew from a nucleus of only two veterans.

In track, Pennsylvania had one of its most disastrous seasons, losing the dual meets to Yale and Cornell, failing to score a single point in the I. C. 4-A championships, and finishing last in the Heptagonal games.

The tennis team continued its excellent record of recent years by winning eight of its 12 matches. Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia won from the Red and Blue.

Seven teams, two more than last year, won a majority of their contests, while the same number lost more than were won. Football, soccer, basketball, baseball, boxing, tennis and golf concluded their seasons with more on the victory side of the ledger than on the losing side. Crew, track, swimming, waterpolo, wrestling, fencing and lacrosse lost more matches than were won.

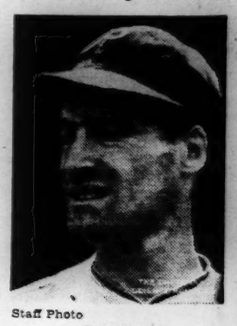
The complete record of the teams follow: Football—won 7, lost 1; soccer—won 5, lost 4; basketball—won 17, lost 3; crew—won 0, lost 3; track—won 0, lost 2; baseball—won 9, lost 7; swimming—won 4, lost 6; waterpolo—won 2, lost 3; boxing—won 3, lost 0; wrestling—won 1, lost 5; fencing—won 3, lost 5; lacrosse—won 2, lost 5; tennis—won 8, lost 4; golf—won 6, lost 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Two Great Races

As the 16 clubs which go to make up the two major baseball league circuits approach the halfway mark, it becomes more and more apparent that the battle for the two pennants will not be decided until very late in the season. That the winner in each of the leagues will not finish with a margin as large as 19½ games, as was the case in the American last year, is certain, and it would not be at all surprising if the margin in both of the leagues was as small or smaller than the 4½ games by which the New York Giants took the National League pennant. By running away with the American League title last year, the New York Yankees took much of the interest out of that circuit's pennant race before the September games started; but there is little chance of anything like that happening this summer.



Staff Photo

Gus Suhr

First Four Closely Bunched

It is interesting to note how closely the first four teams in the two leagues were bunched at the end of play June 15, when trading among the 16 teams came to an end until Aug. 1. In the American League, the Yankees were enjoying first place; but the margin between them and Cleveland, in fourth place, was only 2½ games. In the National League, Chicago was in first place; but its margin over Pittsburgh, which was fourth, was only three games. With such small margins, it will take only a slight improvement on the part of the second, third or fourth-place teams completely to change the complexion of the first division in either league. While the margins between the fourth and fifth teams is greater than the margins between the first and fourth, they are not so great but what one of the present second-division teams might break into the first division before that well-known date, the 4th of July, comes round.

Tail Enders Doing Better

Not only are the first-division clubs in the two leagues closely bunched; but we find that the margins between first and eighth places in the two leagues are less than they were on the corresponding day last year. The margin in the American League last year was 19 games, while yesterday found it to be only 12½. In the National League the margin was 17 games, while yesterday also found it 12½ games, exactly the same as that in the American. I do not have the figures at hand; but I venture to guess that it has been many years since June 16th of any year has found all of the teams as close together as they were yesterday. It shows that the weaker teams are stronger than they were and ready to give the leaders plenty of opposition. This naturally leads to an increased interest in the pennant races and it is not to be wondered at that the turnstiles at the various parks are clicking in such a way as to bring smiles to the faces of the owners of the clubs. If this closeness continues to the end of the season, and there now seems to be every reason to believe it will, the money taken in should surpass last year's figures and make some new records.

A Wide Margin

When Gus Suhr failed to appear in the lineup of the Pittsburgh Pirates June 5, the new National League record for consecutive games was 822. This record which he had made the previous day, is sure to stand for at least three years as Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals, the nearest to the new mark, had only 368 to his credit the day Suhr broke his streak. The new National League mark makes Lou Gehrig's major-league mark of 1856 look all the more remarkable.

Track Officials Named For Princeton Affair

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17 (AP)—Headed by John J. McHugh, the country's premier track starter whose little red cap has been a familiar sight at IC4A meets for three decades, a list of 33 officials for the Princeton track meet Saturday was announced today by Asa S. Bushnell, director of the meet.

Among the officials named were the athletic directors from four of the "ivy league" colleges. H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania, will be clerk of the course; William J. Bingham, Harvard, referee; Malcolm Farmer, Yale, a finish judge, and Burnham Dell, chairman of the Princeton University council on athletics, one of the two meet marshals.

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Business and Industry

Financial District Sees French Franc Down Soon to 4 Cents

Commerce and Finance

Savings and Loan Body Told Realty Boom Under Way

SARANAC INN, N. Y. (AP)—Roy H. Bassett of Canton, retiring president of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, asserted that "the depression is over and business is back to normal." Addressing the group's fiftieth annual convention here, he predicted "the greatest period of expansion and prosperity that you and I have ever seen."

"New homes are being constructed all over the State, loans are being made in greater volume, payments on mortgages and free shares are normal, real estate again has a real value and prices are advancing," Bassett declared. He lauded the "courage and promptness with which the Government met the crisis of 1933," but added:

"If the Government will leave the financing of small homes to the savings and loan associations of this nation, we are in a position to do a real job."

J. M. Bush New President

The league elected John M. Bush of Poughkeepsie as its new president and named John S. Fitzpatrick of New York City as vice-president. Zebulon W. Woodward of New York City was re-elected executive secretary.

Somewhat less optimistic than Bassett was Horace Russell of Washington, D. C., general counsel to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who described the present situation in New York with reference to real estate mortgage foreclosures as "the most distressing in the United States."

"It provides no protection to the borrower in distress," he declared, "as every one knows, because we have seen innumerable thousands of individual home owners and farm owners sold out during the recent depressions under a foreclosure system which is not only the most expensive in the United States, but which invited early foreclosures, invites mortgagees to seek deficiency judgments and permits unconscionable deficiency judgments."

Reform Urged on Foreclosures

Mr. Russell said an analysis of foreclosure costs made in "some of the metropolitan counties of New York" revealed that "even large institutions" are sometimes compelled to pay as much as $876.59 costs in a single case. "What we need in the United States," he said, "is a uniform foreclosure statute which will provide for reasonably prompt foreclosure at reasonable cost, and at the same time give full protection to the mortgagor."

Russell estimated that "mortgages in New York wasted at least $40,000,000 in useless foreclosure costs in the past four years. They can well afford, therefore," he said, "to give attention to this question."

Reporting a State League membership of 215, Zebulon W. Woodward, executive secretary, urged members during the summer and autumn to "form closer contacts with your senators and assemblymen, so that when the 1938 (legislative) session opens, we will have many stanch friends in both houses."

Railroads Tell ICC Higher Rates Needed To Meet Competition

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads told the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroads needed higher freight rates to meet present day competition. R. V. Fletcher, general counsel, presented the association's oral arguments on an appeal by Class I railroads for higher rates, designed to offset, in part, the revenue lost when depression surcharges were terminated last December 31.

Commodities for which rate increases have been proposed are iron and steel, coal, coke, ore and petroleum. The railroads predict they will yield $60,000,000 or more.

Further Industrial Expansion Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued replacement demand for autos, machinery and other products accumulated during the long depression foreshadows further expansion in industry and business profits, declares the Brookmire Economic Service.

The report emphasizes that this replacement factor along with an entirely new demand developing in air-conditioning, electrical appliance, and other fast-growing lines, is merely accentuated by current influences such as strikes and higher prices.

Outweighing all temporary influences, these factors in addition to prospects for larger farm crops indicate greater volume of products to be transported, handled, and processed, thereby creating auspicious autumn business, summarizes this authority.

Portland Cement Output, Shipments Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During April, 10,315,000 barrels of Portland cement were produced, 10,265,000 barrels were shipped from mills, and there were 25,635,000 barrels in stock on May 1, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Production and shipments of Portland cement increased 19.8 per cent and 11.8 per cent, respectively, as compared with April, 1936, while stocks at mills were 24.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

N. Y. Central Increases Net

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Company reported April net income after fixed charges of $1,158,397, equal to 19 cents a share of the capital stock, against 282,826 or 6 cents a share in April, 1936.

Construction Has 87 Per Cent Jump

By the Associated Press

New York, June 17

Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $80,380,000, the highest weekly dollar volume since Jan. 9, 1935, the Engineering News-Record, a trade publication, reported.

This represented an 87 per cent gain over the preceding week and a 39 per cent increase over the corresponding 1936 week when the total was $57,621,000.

Private awards for the latest period totaled $47,798,000 and public contracts $32,582,000 against $11,618,000 and $46,003,000, respectively, a year ago.

St. Paul Road Head Asks Reorganization Plan Be Deferred

WASHINGTON (AP)—H. A. Scandrett, president and a trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a six-month adjournment of a hearing on the proposed reorganization of the railroad.

Mr. Scandrett said the reorganization plan, advanced in 1935, had two defects. These were in the financing provisions and in the modified fifty-year 5 per cent mortgage bonds.

"The future of the railroad situation now," Mr. Scandrett testified, "is crowded with more uncertainties than in 1935. These uncertainties make it inadvisable at the present time to take risks on the soundness of a reorganized capital structure."

Mr. Scandrett added that a special reorganization committee believed that the plan would involve "such great sacrifices on the part of all classes of security holders that there would be small likelihood of gaining their consent."

This conclusion was reached, he said, despite the fact that gross earnings of the last month exceeded expectations. Previously Mr. Scandrett had told the commission that his road's net operating income would increase progressively if the road's reorganization plan were approved.

Its net income for the first half of 1937 was 14 per cent larger than for the same period of 1936, he said.

The trustees expect net operating income in 1937 to approximate $10,668,000, he asserted, predicting that under the reorganization the income would be $17,780,000 by 1941.

House Bill on Low Land Bank Loan Rate Disturbs President

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt termed "disturbing" today a bill passed by the House to continue an emergency 3½ per cent interest rate on federal land bank loans and reduce the rate on other farm mortgage obligations.

He said in a letter read to the Senate Banking Committee that the legislation would cost the Treasury more than $40,000,000 a year. Mr Roosevelt said Administration efforts were being directed toward balancing the budget and added that "new taxes alone" would meet deficits resulting from extra appropriations or obligations.

The letter was written to Chairman Jones (D), Texas, of the House Agriculture Committee whose bill, passed June 7 by the House, was under consideration by the Senate committee.

Congress and the Administration, he said, undertook in 1933 to stop wholesale foreclosures and failures by refinancing the debts of home owners, business men, municipalities and others as well as farmers, and also to provide extensions for principal and interest payments.

Farmers were the only group to be given a temporary reduction in interest rates on land bank mortgages, he noted.

At the time the legislation was passed, he added, "no one thought and no reasonable person should think today that the Government of the United States should permanently subsidize these borrowers by an annual grant or gift caused by legalizing an abnormally low rate of interest."

Holders of Former Allied Unit Stock Sue Atlas Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—A second mortgage of $6,750,000 on the Empire State Building was described as "practically worthless" at start of the trial of a $34,284,710.31 accounting suit brought against Atlas Corporation and allied interests by stockholders of the dissolved Securities Allied Corporation.

The stockholders, through their counsel, former General Sessions Judge Alfred J. Talley, charged that Atlas and the Broadway Realization Corporation, former operators of Securities Allied, used interlocking control of numerous companies to cause Securities Allied to make numerous "forlorn hope" investments and divest it of its assets.

Among the principal charges made was one that Chatham Phenix Allied Corporation, predecessor of Securities Allied, was caused to make a $33,000,000 loan to Chatham Phenix Corporation, another allied interest, at a 4 per cent interest rate, and that a large proportion of the principal never was repaid.

Ford Plants Air Conditioned

Outstanding among recent installations of air conditioning equipment in industry are those in the Ford branch assembly plants in Memphis, Tenn., and St. Paul, Minn., made by the York Ice Machinery Corp. Four other branch assembly plants have already been air conditioned by York: Someville, Mass., Chester, Penna., Edgewater, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.

American Bankers Give Approval To New Barkley Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee representatives of the nation's banks endorsed the revised Barkley bill to regulate trust indentures as "workable, practical and livable." The texts of the endorsements were made by A. A. Tilney, chairman of the board of the Bankers Trust Company, as head of an informal committee of New York bank executives; R. M. Hanes, chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association, and R. G. Page, chairman of the Committee on Mortgage Trusteeships of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association.

That part of the bill which prohibits short-term bank loans to a corporation for which a bank is acting as trustee under an unsecured or short-term issue was disapproved by the bankers and was termed unnecessary and unwise, although they said they did not oppose the measure as it now stands and were prepared to pledge full co-operation in the carrying out of its terms. All three bankers took occasion to stress their application of the spirit of co-operation shown by the Securities and Exchange Commission, particularly Commissioner William O. Douglas, in the discussions leading to the drafting and redrafting of the bill.

Page Does Not Oppose

Mr. Page, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, said that while his committee felt the bill to be in some respects "unnecessarily rigid" and that the prohibition against certain types of short-term loans will substantially handicap not only the banks doing a corporate trust business, but also the obliger corporations who desire the loans, his committee believed the bill to be "workable and livable," and had authorized him to say that it did not oppose the measure.

Mr. Tilney said he did not oppose the bill and was in accord with its fundamental objectives. He did, however, list three points of disagreement as to methods.

"We are, however, prepared to try in good faith to do our part toward the successful administration of the bill," he said. "We ask of the Senate a sympathetic hearing, if after a fair trial, we then find it necessary to suggest amendments."

Hanes Sees Co-operation

Mr. Hanes, president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., said that the American Bankers Association agreed with the fundamental concepts of the bill and would co-operate fully with the SEC to the end that its provisions were rigidly lived up to and honestly carried out.

"Many of our banks feel that the loan-conflict provisions on trustees acting under unsecured indentures are too stringent and are not in the best interests of the bondholders themselves," he said. "If, after a year's experience, we can prove to the Securities and Exchange Commission that changes are desirable we believe they will join us in suggesting to you amendments to the act."

Commercial Credit Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $35,000,000 in 2¾ per cent debentures of the Commercial Credit Co. is being publicly offered at 99⅞ and interest by a syndicate headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the First Boston Corp.

The offering is the second for the company within the last 10 months, $30,000,000 in debentures having been marketed last fall. Proceeds from the newest financing, like that of the first, will be used as new capital to purchase receivables. The issue is dated June 15, 1937 and due June 15, 1942.

New General Motors Plant Announced

TRENTON, N. J., (AP)—Plans for the construction of a Trenton plant of the General Motors Corporation were announced by E. F. Fisher, general manager of the Fisher Body division of the corporation.

Cost of the plant, which officials said would be larger than the new $5,500,00 General Motors unit at Linden, was not estimated, but it is expected to employ 3000 persons.

California Oil Industry In Favorable Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The balance between production and sale of petroleum products in California has been remarkably good during the past year, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Thus far this year total sales are running about 18 per cent ahead of those of last year. Gasoline sales are slightly less than current production, but sales of heavier products are holding well above production. Export sales, especially to Japan and Russia, have increased even more rapidly than domestic sales.

Inventories have decreased during the year, being estimated now at 208 days' supply as against 226 days' supply a year ago.

Prices have been the most stable in years. The base price for crude oil has been $1.10 a barrel since February, 1936. Gasoline price since the same month has held at 14.5 cents (plus 4-cent tax), except for a short drop to 9 cents in March last year.

Production has closely approximated state allotments, until recently when a new field was brought in at Wilmington between Los Angeles and Long Beach, greatly increasing current production.

Weakness in Franc Indicates French Financial Crisis Near

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Informed Wall Street opinion expresses little or no surprise at the weakness of the French franc and the difficulties of the French Government. Forward francs, which give the true speculative appraisal of the French fiscal situation, sagged recently by 25 points for 3 months' delivery. This is estimated to be a depreciation of about 35 per cent, when the 25 points is multiplied by four to make a full year, and the imaginary 100 points is calculated as a percentage of the present price of the franc, around 4.45 cents. The spot franc holds firm, but that means nothing because it is assumed to be pegged by the French Stabilization Fund.

The fund, incidentally, is assumed to be in a rather threadbare condition, quite contrary to the position of the English and American stabilization funds. The persistent weakness of the franc for some time has, it is proposed, forced the fund to buy a good many millions of francs, paying out gold or checks on the Bank of France which the holder is nominally entitled to convert into gold. Another reason deemed valid here for assuming that the French Stabilization Fund is running dry is that, presumably, it is authorized, like the American and British funds, to buy government obligations as well as exchange, and the government's financial difficulties would not be so acute if the fund was in a position to buy its bills—the bons de la defense which correspond to Treasury bills in New York and London.

Government Pays High Rates

It is just the French Government's inability to sell bills, however, which has brought the crisis to a head. The United States Government can still sell nine-months bills at less than ¾ per cent but the French Government, which is running deficits as merrily as ours, cannot borrow in Paris at short term at less than something around 5 or 6 per cent. As for borrowing on long-term, French bonds are now at the lowest levels since the financial panic in 1926 just before Poincaré established his coalition government and stopped the franc from going through the floor. The 4½'s so hopefully sold in March to a total of 8,000,000,000 francs have dropped from the issue price of 98 down to 90 despite the foreign exchange coupon privileges.

It is small wonder that French money-owners will not lend to the Government except at high interest rates. The French rarely balance their budget. They did so between 1928 and 1931, despite the efforts of their Congress, on account of the general world prosperity, but since 1932 the Government has been going steadily deeper in the hole. This year ends will not meet by about 20,000,000,000 francs, and the taxes which M. Blum has just wrung from a reluctant Congress will reduce this deficit only by about 5,000,000,000 francs. The deficit is due both to armaments and to social services now familiar to Americans—unemployment relief, farm relief, and public works.

Blum's Difficult Position

As to what M. Blum will do with his new powers of financial dictation, opinion here is vague. The cables say that corporations will be required to invest their reserves in government bonds, but this cannot make much of an immediate market. It can only slowly, if kept in effect, transform French finance to something like present-day German government finance. The Government can obtain an increase in the amount which it can legally borrow from the Bank of France—an escape from fiscal difficulties which has time-honored precedent in French finance long before the war. This, however, only makes ultimate decline of the franc more inevitable.

It can establish an exchange control such as that of the fascist governments. It can try to force French capitalists to bring their money back from abroad, although it is felt here that this would be extremely difficult to do with much effectiveness. In fact, the Government abandoned this method after trying it from September to March, because it didn't work.

The resignations of M. Rist and M. Baudoin from the Foreign Exchange control committee have a rather vague meaning. Possibly they told M. Blum that the "breathing spell" accorded French capital beginning March 5 was not sufficient, and that unless the Popular Front Government would deal more sternly with budget income and outgo the franc would skid lower. Perhaps M. Blum told them to go ahead and resign because he wasn't going to let the franc go lower, even if he had to raise the anti-speculator cry against those who make a living by discounting other people's mistakes, and slap on an exchange control. And of course his supporters will hardly let him balance the budget.

Bull Market in Labor

Observers here say France is having a bull market in labor, with the 40-hour week and Saturday-and-Monday holidays, similar to ours. French workers are living high, by their own standards, though hardly by any standards respected in this country. Ironically, the fall off the gold standard last autumn, which let the franc down on the foreign exchanges from about 6.60 cents to the present 4.45, has not been followed by an improvement in the foreign trade balance, as it would be expected in theory to be followed. As here, it has been followed by a sharper increase in imports than in exports. For the first four months of this year the import balance rose to 6,245,000,000 francs from 3,273,000,000 in the same period of last year.

Eventually, it is felt here, the French Government will have to give up trying to hold the franc up. It costs too much. The stabilization fund ran dry once before this year. The franc will probably have to go at least to 4 cents, though the present lower "limit" is 4.35 cents; i. e., the Government must continue to buy (through the Stabilization Fund, with Bank of France funds) all francs offered below that level. If that happened, and the eventually inevitable overthrow of M. Blum (he has lasted longer than any French Premier since the depression started) were to be followed by a more liberal Government, it is felt that French capital would be heavily repatriated. M. Auriol, Finance Minister, said Wednesday that between 40,000,000,000 and 50,000,000,000 francs had been expatriated. This is like the expatriation of French capital between 1922 and 1927.

Pepper Invades Financial District But No Sneezing; Just a New Market

NEW YORK (AP)—If there has been any untoward sneezing down in the financial district, it was purely in the routine of business—the pepper business.

For the first time in the history of the New York Produce Exchange, on Beaver Street, a futures market was opened for trading in black pepper.

Heretofore, the principal trading center for black pepper was Mincing Lane in London. But now, the center of gravity of the pepper world has definitely shifted to New York City—at least, so the New York pepper brokers maintain.

The market opened active and upward. The first sale—after a great amount of ceremony and speechmaking—was a contract for future delivery in September at 5.78 cents. Price changes are in units of 1-100th of a cent a pound. September futures rose quickly to 5.82.

A contract calls for delivery of 33,600 pounds of Lampong black pepper. Each 1-100th of a cent represents $3.36 per contract.

1935 Corporation Income Up 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports that 164,142 corporations filing income and excess profits tax returns for 1935 had net income of $5,149,297,709, an increase of $874,100,438, or 20.4 per cent, over 1934.

A total of 533,512 corporations filed returns for 1935.

Of the total, 312,858 corporations recorded deficits totaling $3,451,157,469, and 56,512 had no data on net income.

The 1935 total corporation deficit decreased $729,870,017, or 17.5 per cent under 1934.

Among industries, the largest 1935 net income was listed for manufacturing, which had $2,470,049,000.

First Boston Corporation Declares Dividend of 50c.

NEW YORK (AP)—First Boston Corporation announced a dividend of 50 cents on the capital stock payable June 29 to stock of record June 18. The previous dividend was $2 last December.

Company announced in connection with the dividend that, "as a result of the unusual conditions prevailing in the investment business, the first five months of 1937 have resulted in a substantial operating loss."

Universal Pictures Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Universal Pictures Co., Inc., and subsidiaries reported for the 13 weeks ended May 1, the second quarter of its fiscal year, consolidated net loss of $105,069 against net loss of $403,966 in preceding quarter and net loss or $404,752 in corresponding period last year.

Detroit Edison Net Equals $8.46 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Detroit Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $10,759,621, equal to $8.46 each on 1,272,260 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the period. In the preceding 12 months $10,684,180, or $8.40 a capital share, was earned.

The system's consolidated income account for the 12 months compares with the preceding period as follows:

	1937	1936
Gross revenue	$57,016,298	$51,826,363
*Op and non-op exp	40,302,380	34,721,258
Operating income	$16,713,918	$17,105,105
Other income	132,261	134,670
Total income	$16,846,179	$17,239,775
Interest, &c	6,086,558	6,555,595
Net income	$10,759,621	$10,684,180

*Includes all operating and maintenance charges, current appropriations to retirement reserves and accruals for all taxes.

Newmont Interests Agree To Finance O'Okiep Mines

NEW YORK (AP)—Newmont Mining Corp., American Metal Co., Ltd., Rhodesian - Anglo - American, Ltd., International Minerals and Metals Corp. and certain Canadian interests have agreed to finance the equipment and bringing in to production of copper properties in Union of South Africa owned by O'Okiep Copper Company, Ltd., it was announced.

These interests have agreed to provide the O'Okiep company with $7,400,000 in Canadian funds and have subscribed for 2,960,000 shares of 10-shilling par value at $2.50 a share.

Rug Prices Seen Rising This Fall From 8 to 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles P. Cochrane Company, Philadelphia, expects a general price advance of 8 to 10 per cent on rugs and carpets this fall and that quotations on all lines, except contract goods, will be advanced to that extent on July 19.

No explanation for the price increase was given by Cochrane company, which is one of the largest producers in the floor coverings industry. In the trade, however, it has been generally conceded that wage increases and other concessions to labor made by the industry since the year opened, would force a general rug and carpet price advance at the fall opening on July 6.

Price Announcement

The Cochrane firm announcement said that all orders received up to July 19, will be filled at present prices subject to the mill's ability to ship. After that date orders remaining on the company's books will be canceled or reinstated at the higher levels. Contract goods, mainly carpeting for public buildings, will not be affected by the change.

The Philadelphia company's action was discussed by buyers and considerable surprise was expressed at the extent of the increase and also at the fact that it was announced so far in advance of the fall opening. The retailers had been expecting price advances of 5 to 7 per cent to be put into force at the opening, but conceded that other mills probably will follow the Cochrane example and advance prices to about the same extent. Executives of other major mills contacted yesterday, however, said that they had taken no action on fall prices as yet.

Buyers May Object

Probable reaction of consumers to further increase in floor coverings caused some concern and many retailers hold that advances on fall goods will slow consumer purchasing to a serious extent and have advocated the maintenance of spring quotations through the fall. Those holding such views have admitted the justice of price increases which have been forced mainly by steadily rising costs of carpet wools in the last two years.

Mill executives contend that only a small part of the higher prices of wools have been passed on to consumers in the price advances. They point to the steady and sharp advances, sometimes reaching more than 15 per cent in the space of a month, which characterized the carpet wool market through last year. In spite of price reactions in recent weeks, they said, wool quotations are still 17 per cent higher than they were this time a year ago.

FTC Anti-Trust Complaint Filed Against Gen. Motors

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission has filed an antitrust complaint against General Motors Corporation in regard to the sale of automobile parts.

The motor company was ordered to explain alleged "use of intimidation, oppression and coercion to compel dealers handling General Motors cars, against their will, to purchase parts, accessories and supplies for use on cars only from General Motors subsidiaries or affiliates."

The commission contended that such methods restrained competition and tended to create a monopoly. The firm has 20 days to file an answer.

The company was accused of sending parts to dealers who had not ordered them and of threatening the dealers with revocation of their franchises to sell General Motors cars if they did not accept and pay for the parts. The complaint also charged that the company required dealers to promise not to buy parts from competitors.

Before Oct. 23, 1936, the complaint alleged, the parts-selling program was carried out by the Chevrolet, Buick, Pontiac, Olds and Cadillac subsidiaries of General Motors.

Since those subsidiaries were dissolved, the commission contended, the sales have been continued by the General Motors Sales Corporation, which also was named in the complaint.

April Hardware Exports Highest in Recent Years

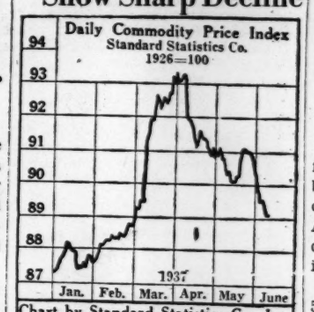
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—April shipments of hardware and allied products from the United States were valued at $4,485,039, the largest for any month in recent years, according to preliminary figures compiled in the Metals and Minerals Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This represents an increase of over 51 per cent, compared with April, 1936 trade valued at $2,966,504 and more than 10 per cent over March, 1937 shipments worth $417,382.

Substantial gains were noted in exports of all classes of hardware, particularly hand tools, exports of which increased from $941,637 in April, 1936 to $1,378,549 in April, 1937; stoves, furnaces, oil burners from $227,347 to $388,303; builders' and other hardware from $327,937 to $401,369; abrasives from $584,898 to $763,900 miscellaneous items including safes, tin cans, needles, chains and scales from $320,283 to $611,629; and plumbing equipment from $153,767 to $287,411, it was stated.

Increases were also recorded in foreign shipments of cutlery, from $237,458 to $288,415; utensils from $96,905 to $155,616; and lamps, lanterns, etc. from $76,272 to $119,847.

Commodity Prices Show Sharp Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Raw material prices have declined steadily since the early part of April, when the advance was suddenly checked by the President's warnings against speculative excesses.

The pressure on commodities has been an important factor in the decline in securities, exerting a direct, as well as psychological, influence on the market.

The direct effect is the threat of inventory losses, especially as there had been heavy advance buying late in 1936 and early this year. Furthermore, many commodity traders faced with margin calls doubtless raised funds by liquidating securities.

New Bond Offerings In 1936 Over 38 P. C. Above Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Federal, state, county and municipal bond offerings in 1936 totaled $4,430,374,897 compared with $3,200,569,000 in 1935 and $2,666,743,000 in 1934, according to Poor's new Fiscal Manual.

This increase of more than 38 per cent in the value of new offerings may be compared with a 20 per cent gain recorded in the preceding year. The size of the average issue increased from $3,404,860 in 1935 to $3,794,284 in 1936.

The largest individual offerings in each of the last two years were made by the United States Treasury with a high of $700,000,000 in 1936 and $500,000,000 in 1935. Treasury issues in 1936 aggregated $3,350,000,000 which was 76 per cent of the offerings in all the governmental classifications. Treasury issues totaled $1,800,000,000 in 1935 and $1,700,000,000 in 1934.

The largest state issues in the last two years were New York's $55,000,000 offering in 1936, and $35,025,000 in 1935, both through the National City Bank of New York. Oddly, too, the smallest state issues listed in Poor's Fiscal Manuals for the last two years were both North Carolina offerings, one for $10,000 in 1936 made by Gertler & Company, the other of $16,000 in 1935 by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

In the municipal classification, the largest was Chicago's $17,326,743 offering in 1936 underwritten by Harris Trust & Savings Bank, as compared with New York City's 1935 issue of $34,000,000 in 1935. The smallest municipal offering listed by Poor's was San Francisco's $20,000 issue in 1936, as compared with an $18,000 Pawtucket, Rhode Island, issue in 1935.

Bank Clearings Off 4.4 P. C. From 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities aggregated $6,157,510,000, in the week ended June 16, a decline of 4.4 per cent from $6,439,731,000 in the same period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week transactions in the same cities were 1.8 per cent below the 1936 comparative.

A big drop in clearings at New York City was partly offset by a larger total at outside centers. The figure at New York was $3,872,344,000, or 10.1 per cent under $4,306,720,000 cleared a year ago, while at outside centers it was $2,285,166,000, a rise of 7.1 per cent over $2,133,011,000.

Leaders in the upturn over a year ago included Boston, 25.9 per cent; New Orleans, 25.3; Louisville 22.6 and Portland, Ore., 19.7.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $336,900,000, a gain of 5.5 per cent over $319,300,000 last year.

Business Heads to Attend Int'l Chamber Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—A delegation of American business executives will sail from New York Wednesday for the ninth biennial congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, June 28-July 3. The American delegation will be headed by Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation; Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Silas H. Strawn, former president of the United States Chamber.

The United States Chamber said that more than 1000 delegates, representing practically every country, would attend the international congress. The gathering "will seek to work out a practical solution of some of the major problems now standing in the way of further world trade recovery."

The three major topics listed for consideration, it was said, are economic nationalism and international monetary relations; glut and scarcity of raw materials, and economic planning.

Window Glass Production Off Moderately in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Window glass production in May amounted to 1,239,483 boxes, or 79.7 per cent of the industry's capacity, compared with 1,330,893 boxes, or 81.9 per cent in the preceding month, according to the Window Glass Manufacturers Association.

For the first five months of this year production totaled 5,030,112 boxes, or 62 per cent of capacity.

Substantial Gain In Fire Insurance Business in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Many all-time financial records achieved in 1936 by the 80 mutual fire insurance companies in the American Mutual Alliance are shown in the official composite annual statements just issued.

The companies returned $15,918,573 to their policy holders, declaring the money was unneeded. The alliance's quarterly survey just published reveals an accelerated rate of increase for 1937.

For the first quarter of this year 49 of the larger companies had $11,459,192 net premium income against $10,057,062 for the same 1936 period, a gain of 13.9 per cent. For the full 1936 year all member fire companies wrote $63,860,142 in premiums, 8.5 per cent over 1935, previously the record year.

Wide variations in increase of quarterly premiums for 1937 were shown. Fire premiums, heaviest in volume, rose 7.8 per cent; automobile, 36 per cent; inland marine, 63.2 per cent, and windstorm, 20.8 per cent.

In 1936 the amount of net surplus to policy holders rose to $72,457,846 from $64,762,324, a gain of 11.9 per cent. Admitted assets rose to $135,296,373 from $120,526,600 in 1935, an advance of 12.3 per cent.

It was shown, after a breakdown of assets that there was little deviation from the traditional policy of concentrating investments in government. State and municipal bonds, although there was an increase of $6,000,000 in equities held over the end of 1935. The figure at the year-end showed 62.1 per cent in bonds, 9.8 per cent in stocks, 8.8 per cent in cash, 6.5 per cent in real estate, 5.9 per cent in mortgage loans and 6.9 per cent in other assets.

Losses incurred in 1936 absorbed 36 cents of every premium dollar, against only 32.6 cents in 1935. Operating expenses remained approximately at the 1935 level, taking 37.8 cents of each premium dollar.

Public Service, N. J. Profit Has Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports for the year ended May 31, a net income of $25,215,852 after interest depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes and other expenses and charges. The profit was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.97 a common share and compared with one of $23,175,551, or $2.42 a common share, for the preceding twelve months.

Gross operating revenues of the system in the year aggregated $124,652,580, against $119,366,530, an increase of $5,286,049. At the same time, operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation and taxes rose $4,205,662 to $85,965,958.

For last month the company reported a net income of $2,032,918 after all charges, compared with $1,768,940 in May, 1936, while gross revenues increased to $10,395,142 from $9,911,689.

U. S. Steel Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation announced that common stockholders as of June 4 numbered 161,881, a decrease of 4312 since March 6. Preferred stockholders numbered 61,557 as of May 1, an increase of 5 since Jan. 30.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 152

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on July 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1937.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 696,720
1947 vol. to date 222,120,077
1936 vol. to date 252,237,895

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Governmental intervention in the steel strike today brought a brisk rally of steel stocks and many other market leaders.

The list, after an early selling wave that knocked down prices fractions to 3 or more points, stiffened when it was learned Secretary of Labor Perkins had called a press conference at which it was expected an "importance announcement" on the labor situation would be made.

Near the final hour gains of fractions to around 2 points were shown by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, Republic, Vanadium, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Electric Power & Light, General Electric, du Pont, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Container Corp.

An assortment of stocks, however, continued backward. Among these were Anaconda, American Telephone, J. I. Case, American Can, Continental Oil and Caterpillar Tractor.

Stock transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Strikes a Deterrent

While strike news continued to chill trading ardor, business items were scanned for recovery clues. Brokerage quarters were disposed to see some hope in the report of the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosing odd-lot buying orders on the New York Stock Exchange as of June 14 were nearly double those in the selling division.

Sharp upturns in net profits announced by such companies as Commonwealth & Southern, Public Service of N. J., and Caterpillar Tractor tended to offset a bit of the pessimism with which some have been viewing industrial prospects over the remainder of the year.

At 4.45¼ cents the French franc was off .00¼ of a cent at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions. Sterling was 1-16 of a cent lower at $4.93 13-16.

Corporate Bonds Lower

Corporate bonds were pushed a little lower today by a small flow of offerings. Rails and utilities showed the poorest resistance, though few declines exceeded fractional limits. Some utilities, including North American 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾s, moved up a little.

In the United States Government list buyers were willing to pay a shade above previous closings, but business was slack. Only a few Treasuries issues appeared on the tape in forenoon dealings.

Fractionally lower were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Great Northern 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Other losers included Studebaker 6s, off about a point, and National Dairy Products 3¾s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s and American Typefounders convertibles, down fractions.

Foreign loans were mixed, those of Germany, Brazil and Uruguay worked ahead ¼ to ¾ while bonds of Cuba, Colombia and Japan sold lower. French stamped 7½s dipped about 2½ on small transactions. The decline was associated with Paris reports that the government would move for repatriation of its citizens' funds held abroad.

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Prices lifted a little in the curb market today following Secretary of Labor Perkins' announcement she had appointed a federal mediation board to arbitrate the steel strikes. Swings were held to modest fractions by light dealing as the session approached closing time.

Technicolor gained more than a point and Cord Corp. added more than ½ point. Great Atlantic & Pacific was up one or so and small gains showed for Niagara Hudson Power and Lake Shore Mines.

Sherwin Williams reacted nearly 3 points. Cooper Bessemer dropped about one and American Light & Traction dropped back fractionally.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93 13-16	$4.93 13-16	$4.2397
Cables	4.9312	4.9312	8.2397
France—francs	.0445	.0446	‡
Belgium—belga	.1668	.1668	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2291	‡
Italy—lira	.05261/2	.05261/2	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	‡
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2546	.4537
Norway—krone	.2482	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2204	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.03481/2	.03481/2	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449	.0449	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.3055	.3060	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0655	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5812½	‡.5800	‡.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2877	.2877	.844
India—rupee	.3730	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3040	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2969	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0002	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §paper peso

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market turned easier at the close after a firm morning session. Trans-Atlantic shares were in supply and the oil and mining groups closed weakly.

Paris: Suez Canal shares declined 455 francs in the Bourse today and Royal Dutch was 89 francs down. The tone otherwise was generally firm.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined to 15 points under realizing and appointing overseas advices.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
84½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	19	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	29¼	29¼	Jun 16
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2	2	2	
80¼	65⅜	Air Reduc (1a)	43	66½	64½	66½	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Air Way El Ap	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	31	2¾	2½	2⅝	
58½	41	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	—1
59¾	41	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	40⅛	39	40	—1½
59	40½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	40	40	40	—1
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	—4
45⅜	31¼	Alleg Stl (.80g)	5	31¾	30½	31¾	
21⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
258½	216	Al Chem & D (6)	5	219	215	219	+3
33⅛	21½	Allied Mills (2g)	9	22½	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	13	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+ ⅜
85	74½	Allied Strs pf (5)	3	74⅞	74¼	74¼	—1¾
33½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	27	59¼	57½	59	+ ¾
39¾	25	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	25	23	25	
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	12	4⅞	4½	4¾	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	Jun 15
114⅞	87¼	Amerada (2)	2	87¼	8⁷⁄₁₆	87¼	Jun 16
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86	86	86	—1½
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	5	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	7	64	62	64	+ ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	91	90½	91	— ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¾	156¾	156¾	Jun 16
71	50⅛	Am Car & F (¼g)	6	50	49⅝	50	— ⅛
104½	82¼	Am Car & F pf (4g)	3	82	78	78	—4½
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	17	29¾	28	29¾	+1⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103	10⁰	103	+ ½
23¾	13⅜	Am Colortype	12	15	14	15	+ ½
30¼	21	Am Comi Alco	20	21¼	20½	21⅛	
33⅜	25⅛	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
13½	7½	Am Encaus Til	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
17	10⅜	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	15	6⅞	6½	6¾	
58⅞	27	Am & FP $6 pf	4	41	41	41	+ ¾
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
30½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	5	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	16	15¼	16	+1
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	28	6¼	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
56¾	37¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	—1¼
523⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
17¾	12½	Am Internat	12	13	12½	13	+ ½
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	16	42¾	41½	42¾	— ⅛
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	103¼	102	102	—4
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (½g)	6	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	8	44¾	43½	44⅞	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	½	Am Pow & Lt	49	7¾	7	7¾	
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	50½	50	50½	+ ½
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	9	43	40¼	43	
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	40	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	32	34⅛	32	34	+1
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 16
29	22¾	Am Seating	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
105¾	79¾	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	68	84¾	80¾	84	+ ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	146	146	146	+1
67½	54½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	54¾	54½	54¾	Jun 16
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	53	55	52	54⅜	+2
26½	16	Am Stores (1½g)	15	16	16	16	
56⅞	40¾	Am Sug Ref (2)	14	40½	37	39½	— ⅞
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	125¾	125¾	125⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	21¼	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	164⅞	164	164⅞	— ⅝
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	12	75¾	75	75½	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	134	133½	134	Jun 15
20½	12¾	Am Type Fdrs	36	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
29½	15½	Am Wat W (.40g)	31	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅛	Am Woolen	5	8¼	8	8¼	
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	13	60	58⅜	58⅞	— ⅜
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	49	10¼	9¼	10	— ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	51⅜	51⅛	51½	— ⅞
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3¾g)	245	50⅜	48	50⅞	+1¼
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 11
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	49	23½	21¼	23	+1⅛
37½	20¼	Andes Cop	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40⅞	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108	108½	Jun 15
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	84	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	91	91	91	— ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	—1
70½	57⅛	Armstrg Crk (1g)	9	61	60	60¾	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	Artloom	5	9⅜	8¾	9—	— ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	17	16⅜	16	17	+ ¼
101	88½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	27	82¼	78½	82¼	+2
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	3	98¾	98⅝	98¾	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	63	51¼	48¾	51¼	+1½
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
54	26⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	Jun 11
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	11	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	108	108	108	Jun 16
18½	15½	Atlas Corp (.80)	23	15½	15	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Powd (1½g)	4	70¼	68½	68½	—5¼
18¾	11⅞	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	63	15⅝	14½	15½	+1
9½	5⅛	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	29	6½	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	33	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Bald Loc asd	3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
120	80	Bald Loc pf	9	83	80	83	—8½
120	85	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	—8
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	100	28⅛	25¾	28	+ ⅜
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	10	31	29¾	31	+ ¼
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
33⅜	28¾	Barber Co (¼g)	6	30⅛	28¾	29⅛	
32	23¼	Barker Bros	4	24	23½	23½	—1½
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	38	25¼	24⅜	25	+ ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (3g)	5	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	22	22	22	
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	16	12	12	12	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 14
30½	18½	Bendix Avia (⅜g)	31	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	20⅝	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	48¼	48	48¼	Jun 15
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	108	82½	78	82⅛	+2⅜
20	18¼	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)		18	18	13	— ¼
129½	112½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	108	108	108	—4½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	51½	51½	51½	
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	*3	26	26	26	— ¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	14	23⅜	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	28½	Boeing Airpl	43	30¼	28¾	30	+1⅛
48½	40	Bohn Alum (3)	1	40	40	40	
28	23⅜	Borden (1.60)	32	23½	23	23	— ⅜
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	48	43½	41½	43½	+ ⅞
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 15
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	13	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	40⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	21	41	39¼	41	+ ⅞
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44½	Jun 14
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	9	40	40	40	Jun 16
111	107¾	Brklyn & Qu T	16	3	2¾	3	
38½	16⅛	Brklyn & Qu T pf	3	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
53	19⅜	Brklyn-Man T (2g)	40	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
102¼	65¾	Brklyn-M T pf (6)	17	67⅞	66¾	67¾	— ¼
52¾	26⅛	Brklyn Un G (1.90g)		28¼	27½	27¾	— ¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	17¼	Brunswick-Balke	5	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
25¼	15⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	50	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60⅛	58	58	Jun 16
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	15	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	6	32¾	31⅜	32¾	— ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	54½	51¾	54¼	+2
35⅜	24¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	19	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	5	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
22½	13¾	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	32	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
33¾	18¼	Byers Co	27	19¼	17½	18⅞	+ ⅜
24⅜	26¼	Byron Jack (½g)	6	26	25½	26	— ¾
—C—							
48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	2	36	35¾	36	
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	42	3½	2⅞	3	
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	26	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	90	27¼	24½	26¾	— ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44½	44½	44½	Jun 15
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	2	14	14	14	
35⅜	30⅞	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅝
6⅜	3	Carriers & G (.10g)	6	7½	7	7	Jun 16
176½	138	Case (J I)	6	165	160	165	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	87½	85	87½	+ ½
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1¼g)	112	37⅜	34½	37½	+ ⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Jun 15
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	5	43½	43	43½	+ ½
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	Cent Pdy	9	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
41¾	13	Cent RR NJ		20	19	19	—1
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	63¼	61	63¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	13¾	Certain-teed	11	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	60	58½	60	
48	14½	Checker Cab	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
68⅞	54¼	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	52	54⅝	52	53¼	—1⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	Jun 15
90½	73	Ches Corp (3)	3	72	71	71	—2
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	8	7½	6½	7⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	6	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
	2¼	Chi Gt West	5	2½	2	2¼	
18¼	10¼	Chi Gt W pf	11	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅜
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	9	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	37	2	2	2	
7¼	3⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	33	4	3¾	4	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	8	23¾	23	23¾	— ⅜
39	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	3	39	39	39	
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	14⅛	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	15	15	15	Jun 16
22½	13¾	Chick Co Oil	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Childs Co	9	9¾	9¼	9½	—1
135½	99	Chrysler (3½g)	206	102½	97½	102½	+3½
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	17⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
10⅝	7	City Stores	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	37	36⅝	37	
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	3	38½	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	85	84	85	—2
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	160	158	160	+7
59	5⁷	Coca-Cola A (3)		59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	18½	Colg-Palm (1½)	12	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	3	102½	102	102	Jun 16
62⅜	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	6	48½	48	48½	+ ½
47¼	40	Col Fuel & T (1g)	5	32	31	31	+ ⅛
51¾	31½	Colum G&E1 (.20g)	60	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	10	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	85	85	85	Jun 16
108	83½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	28½	28½	28½	— ⅝
39½	28¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Jun 16
46¼	38½	Colum Carb (4a)	4	115¾	114½	115¾	+ ¾
125¾	111	Comi Credit (4)	16	59¼	58	59¼	+ ½
69¼	56¾	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
114	100	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	65	64	64	— ¾
80¼	63½	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	105	105	—1
120	103⅞	Comi Solv (.60)	27	13¾	13½	13¼	— ⅛
21¼	13½	Comwlth & Sou	114	2¼	2	2¼	
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	7	50¼	48	50⅛	—1⅜
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
45½	35½	Congoleum-N (2)	13	36	35	35	—1
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅜	9⅞	Consol Cigar	5	10¼	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
13¼	8½	Con Coal	14	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	18	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	101	101	101	— ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Con Film	1	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Jun 16
13⅛	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	94	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
105⅞	104⅜	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	2	105	105	105	Jun 12
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	10	5⅞	5½	5½	Jun 16
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	8	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	27	28½	27⅜	28⅛	+1
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	11	19⅜	18¼	19	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	26	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
100¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	86	85½	85½	—1½
69⅛	50½	Cont Can (3)	33	51	50	51	+ ⅛
25¾	19¼	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	7	19¾	19	19¾	— ¼
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36¾	36⅛	36¾	
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	17	2½	2⅜	2½	
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	32	42¼	40⅝	42¼	
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
71¼	54½	Corn Prod (3)	15	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	158	158	158	+2½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Further Salary Reports to SEC Given to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A salary of $120,000 was received last year by John A. Brown, director, president and chairman of the executive committee of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, according to a company report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Edwy R. Brown, director and vice-president of the company was paid $81,000 and Frederick S. Fales, director and vice-president, $72,800.

Salaries Reported

Other salaries reported to the SEC follow. They are for 1936 unless otherwise noted.

Continental Baking Corporation
M. Lee Marshall, chairman, president and general manager $46,800
Brayton Campbell, secretary and treasurer 32,760
Samuel F. McDonald, senior vice-president 32,760

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation
Harold Kingsmill, general manager $75,000
Charles V. Drew, vice-president and director 65,858
Edward H. Clark, president and director 65,672

M. A. Hanna Company
G. M. Humphrey, director and president $68,600
J. Prendergast, director and manager of the anthracite department 53,250
William Collins, director and vice-president 39,078

Curtis Publishing Company (1935)
George Horace Lorimer, chairman and editor of Saturday Evening Post $90,500
W. D. Fuller, president 55,000
P. S. Collins, vice-president and treasurer 60,751

Midland Steel Products Company
E. J. Kulas, president and director $65,000
Gordon Stoner, vice-president 45,000
R. M. Fisher, treasurer and director 14,640

Allied Stores Corporation report showed that it had engaged the services of its president, B. Earl Puckett, for three fiscal years starting Feb. 1, 1937, at $50,000 a year, plus 3 per cent of net profit after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, plus $10,000 a year for expenses. For the two years starting Feb. 1, 1940, Mr. Puckett is to receive $20,000 a year for his advice but will be free to engage in any other business.

Standard Oil Company of Kansas reported that, on May 24, it had granted an option to its general manager, Charles B. Wrightsman, to purchase 25,000 shares of its stock at $25 a share at any time United Electric Coal Company revealed that, on March 22, its directors authorized the sale of 40,000 shares of its stock to certain employees and officers and that it had entered into 12 contracts on May 13. The employees and officers are to buy the stock at $5.50 a share in six installments over five years. Louis Ware, the president, has contracted to take 15,000 shares, M. M. Soule, vice-president, 8,000 shares, and the 10 others total blocks ranging from 1000 to 3000 shares each.

National Steel Report

The National Steel Corporation reported that the executives of the estate of John C. Williams on May 19 acquired 4500 shares of $25 par value stock at $180.000, under an option which was thus completely exercised.

The Twentieth Century-Fox Corporation reported the extension of employment agreements with John D. Clark, its general manager, and W. C. Michel, executive vice president. For the twelvemonth starting Nov. 1, Mr. Clark is to receive at the rate of $1500 a week, for the next $1600 a week, for the next $1700 a week and for the ensuing two years, ending Oct. 31, 1942, at the rate of $1750 a week. Mr. Michel is to receive $1000 a week for five years from Nov. 1.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	17.20	18.30
Affiliated F Inc	9.39	10.28
Amerex Hold	25.125	26.875
Am Business Shrs	1.11	1.23
Am Comm Equip Inc	1.05	1.17
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.50	.70
Broad St Inv	32.58	34.84
Bullock Fund	19.75	21.50
Can Inv Fund	4.30	4.70
Century Shrs Tr	25.03	26.91
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investor	24.74	26.31
Dividend Shrs	1.80	1.95
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	21.63	23.47
Eaton & Howard Fd F	14.99	16.26
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.00	39.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	25.66	27.64
Fund Investors Inc	22.36	23.61
Gen Investors Tr	6.50	7.07
Incorp Investors	23.42	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	43.00	43.00
Maryland Fund	8.90	9.75
Mass Invest Tr	26.42	28.03
Mutual Invest	14.99	16.38
Nation Wide Voting	1.84	2.00
New England Fund	17.58	18.91
Northern Secur	68.00	75.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.80	.91
Quarterly Income Sh	16.72	18.32
Railway & Light Sec	18.25	20.00
Railway & Light Sec	103.00	107.00
Repub Invest Fund	1.30	1.45
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	8.50	11.50
Spencer Trask Fund	19.45	20.47
Stand Util Inc	.68	.73
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.86	.95
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.40	1.55
US Fd L & P Voting	.88	.95
Wellington Fund	17.88	19.62
World Investment Tr	8.31	8.97
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.00	7.875
Corp Tr A A mod	3.46	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.46	..
Cumulative Sh	6.07	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.25	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.37	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.17	..
Diversified Tr C	4.70	..
Diversified Tr D	6.80	7.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.65	4.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.93	6.63
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.50	62.75
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.66	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.34	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.28	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.08	..
Nation Wide Sec	4.14	4.24
Repres Tr Shrs	12.84	13.34
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.57	..
Super of Am Tr C	7.37	..
Super of Am Tr D	7.37	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.25	15.75
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.34	2.44
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	8.50	9.50
First Boston Corp	xd24.25	25.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.75	4.75
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
Bonds		**Common Stocks**
B-1 35.71 38.91	K-2 18.90 20.69	
B-2 29.11 31.83	S-1 38.19 41.65	
B-3 20.55 22.48	S-2 24.58 26.95	
B-4* 13.15 14.49	S-3 21.90 24.01	
Preferred Stocks	S-4 10.91 12.10	
K-1 23.68 25.80		

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	1.10	1.10¾	1.07⅝	1.10	—.00⅛
Sept.	1.09⅜	1.10¼	1.07⅜	1.09⅞	—.00⅛
December	1.11⅜	1.12	1.09⅜	1.11⅜	—.00⅛
	Corn				
July	1.11⅜	1.12⅞	1.11⅛	1.12½	—.00½
Sept.	.99¼	1.00¼	.98½	1.00⅛	—.00¼
Dec.	.75	.75⅝	.74½	.75⅝	—.00⅜
	Oats				
July	.39⅞	.40¼	.39	.40⅛	—.00⅜
Sept.	.35	.35½	.34¾	.35⅜	—.00⅞
Dec.	.36⅛	.36⅞	.36⅜	.36¾	—.00⅛
	Rye				
July	.84¾	.84⅞	.81⅞	.84⅝	+.00⅛
Sept.	.79	.79	.76⅝	.78¾	—.00½
Dec.	.81	.81	.78¼	.80¾	—.00⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
13 3¼s '43-45	106.11	106.8	106.11
20 4s '44-54	111.10	111.10	111.10
4 3⅜s'40-43 June	105.15	105.15	105.15
50 3¼s '41	106.2	106.2	106.2
11 3¼s '44-46	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 3⅛s '46-49	104.23	104.23	104.23
1 3s '46-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
3 3s '51-55	102.18	102.18	102.18
58 2⅞s '55-60	100.17	100.16	100.17
6 2¾s '51-54	99.21	99.21	99.21
28 2¾s '56-59	99.17	99.14	99.14
12 2½s '49-53	97.24	97.22	97.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47	102.30	102.28	102.30

Home Owners' Loan

45 3s A '51	102	101.31	102
12 2⅝s '49	100.8	100.6	100.6
15 2¼s '42-44	100	99.31	99.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100¼	100	100¼
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Alleghany 5s '44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Alleghany 5s'49	92	92	92
50 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60¼	59½	60
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	77	76½	76½
1 AmI&GChem 5½s'49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113	113
17 Am T&T 3¼s'66	98⅞	98½	98⅞
6 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	105	105	105
4 Am T&T 3¼s'61	99¼	99¼	99¼
16 Am T Fdr cv '50	130¼	130	130
2 AmWW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
10 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34¼	34¼	34¼
11 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97	97
16 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97½	97½
21 Armstrong C 4s '50	105	104	104
16 AT&SF 4½s '50	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
7 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
10 AT&SF 4s '60	105	104¾	104¾
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112½	112½	112½
3 AT&SFKCM 4s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	111	111	111
9 A C Line 1st4s '52	102⅜	102¼	102¼
10 ACL clt 4s '52	93	93	93
11 A C Line 4½s '64	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
17 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	40	31	40
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	104	103	103
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	96	95½	95⅞
15 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 B & O 5s '96 F	81¾	81⅜	81¾
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	82¼	81¾	81¾
29 B&O cv 4½s '60	72	71	71
1 B&O 4s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
26 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103⅜	103	103
1 B&O 5s S W '50	104½	104½	104½
7 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	111	111	111
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102¾	102¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅜	93¼	93¼
26 Boston&Me 5s '67	83¼	82¾	82¾
5 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	78¼	78	78
3 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
21 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	87	86½	86½
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s'57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Bruns & West 4s '38	102	102	102
3 Buf R& P 4½s '57	85	84½	84½
3 Bur C R&No 5s'34 ct	20	20	20
14 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	63¾	64
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
3 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114	114
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	112⅞	112⅞
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	104	104	104
23 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95	95¼
7 Caro C &CO 6s '52	111	110⅝	111⅛
1 Cen Foundry 6s'41	142	142	142
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	16	16	16
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	16½	16	16½
6 Cen Ill E G 5s '51	101½	101⅛	101⅛
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71½	71½	71½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅛	98¼	98¼
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107¾	107¾
1 Cent R R N J 5s'87	52	52	52
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	122	122	122
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	76¾	76¾	76¾
6 ChampionP&P 4¾s'50	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¾	97½	97⅝
9 Chi & Alton 3s '49	54¼	54	54
3 C&aQ gen 4s '58	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Chi & El Ill 5s '51	34	34	34
21 Chi Gt West 4s '59	39¼	38½	38½
12 CM&SP 4½s 89C	56¼	56	56
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	51	51	51
57 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	24¾	23¾	24½
379 CMSP&PP aj 5s 2000	7½	7	7¼
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
9 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	40	40	40
36 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	15	14¼	14⅜
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
22 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10	9¾	10
22 C R I & P 4s '88	32¾	32¼	32⅜
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17½	17½	17½
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	77	77	77
1 Chi Un Sta 4½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s '63	107⅜	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102	102	102
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104⅛	103¾	103¾
1 Childs Co 5s '43	83	83	83
6 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
1 CinUnTerm 3s '57C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
5 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106½	106⅜	106⅜
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Col & So 4½s '89	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	99¾	99¼	99¾
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	99	99
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96⅜	96	96
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Conn R&L4½s '51st	107¼	107	107¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Con Edis 3¼s '58	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
44 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100⅛	100⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
2 Container 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Cuba Nor 5½s '42	46½	46½	46½
7 Cuba RR 7½s '46	58	58	58
19 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	103⅞	103⅞
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90¼	90⅜
1 D G & E 5s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 D & R G 4s '36	29¼	29	29
37 D & R G West 5s '55	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
21 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	16	15¼	15¼
3 D & R G West 5s '78	22½	22	22
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
13 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105	104⅝	104⅝
23 El Auto Lite 4s '52	108¾	108½	108⅝
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	74¼	74¼	74¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	.74	74	74
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	81	81	81
10 Faironk Morse 4s '56	102	101¾	102
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102	101¾	101¾
3 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101	100⅞	101
2 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	102	102	102
4 GenStlCast5½s'49	84	83⅜	83⅜
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅞	104½	104⅞
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	95½	95½	95½
1 Gd Rap & Ind 4½s '41	109	109	109
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117½	117½
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106½	106	106½
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104⅜	104½
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
35 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125½	124	125½
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110	110¼
19 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¼	95	95
4 Gulf Mob & N 5½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99¾	99½	99½
12 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96½	96⅛	96¼
11 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104	103¾	103⅞
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102	102
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44	44	44
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	68¾	67⅞	68
7 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	25½	25⅛	25½
24 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	105⅜	105	105¼
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	70	70	70
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	79⅞	79¼	79¼
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	82½	82	82½
5 Ind Un Ry 3½s '86	100	100	100
35 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	61¾	61¾
8 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	64	61¾	61¾
28 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20½	20⅛	20½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	19	19	19
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	19	19	19
32 Intrb RTr rfg 5s '66	60	58¾	58¾
6 Interlake Iron 4s '47	96	96	96
50 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	11⅛	11	11
33 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31¼	31	31
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	31	31	31
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	75¼	75¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	74½	74½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100¼	100¼
8 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95	95	95
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88¼	87½	87½
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	70¾	70	70
18 Iowa Cen ffg 4s '51	65⅜	64½	64½
2 Jnnes&LghSt4½s '61	103	103	103
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	50	49½	49½
4 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
6 K C South 5s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Keith B F 6s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	112½	112½	112½
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 LacGas 5½s '53	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 LS&MS 3½s '97	103½	103½	103½
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31	31	31
1 Leh&N Emr 4½s '65 A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Leh&NY4s '45	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95	95	95
3 Leh Val NY4½s'40	101	101	101
11 Leh Val 4½s 2008	61	60	60
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
2 Leh V H HTerm5s'54	101	101	101
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99⅛	99⅛
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	89½	89	89½
6 Lou & N Ss 2003 B	108	108	108
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	60	60	60
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
9 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104	104
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Mich Cen 4s '90	104½	104½	104½
16 MilElRy&LL5s '61B	101½	101	101⅛
1 MilElRy&L 5s '71	101	101	101
1 M&StL rfg 5s '62	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 M&StL 4s '49	5½	5¼	5¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	66½	66½	66½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	65½	65½	65½
30 Mo Pac 5½s '49	12¾	12¼	12¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A	36½	36½	36½
30 Mo Pac 5s '77F	36½	36	36
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16¼	15¾	15¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I	36	35½	35½
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¼	28½	28½
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	101½	101½	101½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	93	93	93
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88½	88¼	88¼
8 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
31 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103	102½	102½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	3½	3½	3½
11 Nati Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	55½	55½	55½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	95	95	95
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	95	94¾	95
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	92	92	92
10 N Or Texa&M 5s'54	53	53	53
4 NY Puln 4s '93	86	86	86
9 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	103½	103½	103½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	96½	96¾
22 Pen P & L 4½s '81	101	100¾	101
4 Pen Co 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118¼	118	118¼
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111½	111½	111½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	107½	107½	107½
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99½	99½
39 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 Pere Marq 4½s '60	94	94	94
228 PhelpsDodge3½ '52 wi	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	113	113	113
9 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	94¾	94¾
27 Phil Elec 3½s '67	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 PhilReadC&I 8s '49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
13 Phi Read C&I 5s '73	25	25	25
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	22¼	20¼	21½
14 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	56½	56	56
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	77	77	77
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24¼	22⅝	22¾
3 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
109 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	110¾	109¾	110
21 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	107⅞	107¼	107¼
7 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	94	94	94
7 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107	106½	106½
13 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94¾	94½	94½
4 Republic Steel 4½s '56	96	96	96
1 Republic Steel 4½s'50	144	143½	143½
5 R I Ark & La 4½s '34	18½	18½	18½
2 Rutland Can 4s '49	20?	20¼	20¼
3 Saguenay P&L 4¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	76¼	75½	75½
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	23	23	23
8 St L S F 4½s '78	22¼	21¼	21½
20 StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	19¾	19	19
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	36½	36½	36½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	56	56	56
10 St P&KC ShL4½s'41	16½	16½	16½
4 St P M & M 5s '33	101	18-32	101
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
28 Seab A L cn 6s '45	15¼	15	15
18 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14½	14	14
6 Sea-AllPla 6s'35Act	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
17 Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
1 Sicily Oil 4s '51	99	99	99
12 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105½	105	105⅛
13 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99	99	99
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	87⅞	87½	87½
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	86	85½	85⅝
10 So Pac 4½s '69	87¼	87	87
17 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅞	105½	105⅜
8 So Pac clt 4s '49	95¾	94½	94½
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	99¾	99¼	99¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¼	95	95
5 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	108½	108¼

Bonnet Favors Extension Of Currency Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

School for Advanced Studies at Princeton.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Viner have been hurriedly called to the capital instead of addressing the Kingston, Ont., meeting of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs where their talks were scheduled to have a prominent place on the program.

A good deal of relief was expressed when the news came through that the franc crisis had been passed without involving any breach in the tripartite currency pact.

Simultaneously with what was tantamount to a new vote of confidence in Premier Blum came a narrowing of the discount in the quotations on three months forward francs. Earlier this week the quotation dropped to 35 per cent below the spot franc. Now it is 15 per cent off. The extreme discount showed the extent of the fears of the international speculators that the franc would be either allowed to depreciate or subjected to further devaluation. At closing yesterday the spot franc was 4.45 cents, or above the lower limit of the devaluation law last fall, which was 4.30 cents.

Situation "Still Delicate"

The feeling among financial experts is that the financial situation in France is still delicate. The trouble, it is said, is that Premier Blum has been trying to ride two horses—and there is nothing in the new decrees to show that he will elect to ride only one in future. Before devaluation there was a series of social reforms which put up already high production costs still higher. Then came devaluation. This would normally have reduced the price of French goods to foreign importers. But the higher costs necessitated by the social reforms prevented French business from reaping that advantage.

Even the great French hope this year of attracting foreign funds by a revival of tourism is menaced by these rising costs. Apparently the new 40-hour week has been applied pretty generally in advancing the costs of those industries catering to foreign tourists. For instance, it nits the hotels, which, in spite of official discouragement, have been compelled to maintain high tariffs at the beginning of the summer season.

It is hoped that the flight of funds from France will be arrested by the new decree powers. Experts at the Treasury conferences this week were told that before the week is out the gold which has flowed from Europe into the Treasury's inactive account will top the billion mark. The size of the new Niagara does not trouble the Treasury as much as some persons surmised. It is a temporary problem, it is said; and recently there have been some favorable factors which help to offset the burden of the temporary problem. These include the highly successful Treasury loan offering and the improvement in the revenue reported on income tax collections. Moreover, London is co-operating with Washington in mopping up the gold offerings.

Tax on Foreign-Funds

The solution of the problem of the flight of gold to London and Washington, according to this view, is to be sought along the lines that the French ambassador indicated. Meantime there are repeated rumors that Washington might prevent the problem from getting any bigger. In the absence of a complete restoration of financial confidence in France, this could be accomplished by making the United States less inviting as a haven for the foreign capital. One hears far more about the possibility of a reduction in the American price for gold in the cables from Europe than in discussion in Washington. What is discussed here is the possibility of slapping a tax on the foreign funds held in the United States.

Destination and identity of the foreign funds seeking refuge in America are known in the Treasury. If a tax is proposed, therefore, it might be difficult to switch ownership, a fear which at one time was urged as an argument against such an impost.

At the State department, as at the French embassy, the extension of the three power agreement is a matter which is considered to depend upon the initiation of London. It was hoped till the last minute that the imperial conference might lead to such a wider parley.

Tax Investigation Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

racing stable, or a yacht, and deducts losses from his own income.

"These transactions," he said, "partake of the same unreal character as if a small taxpayer incorporated his household kitchen as a restaurant and deducted the expenses and losses from his taxable income because he had so few customers."

The methods cited, he explained, are "important as tax-devices only for the very rich."

Magill Testifies

In his testimony, Mr. Magill said, in part:

"We are prepared to present to the committee a number of examples of each of the forms of tax avoidance which the Secretary outlined in his letter to the President, under date of May 29, 1937 . . .

"As a means of preventing tax avoidance publicity may be almost as useful as legislation.

"Take, for an example, the man who incorporated his yacht. His name and all the details will be given later in this hearing. When spread upon the public records this device achieves such a ludicrous aspect that it is extremely doubtful whether it will be used again."

In a statement read to the committee, Mr. Morgenthau struck repeatedly at rich taxpayers who he said employ "expensive attorneys" to avoid taxes.

The Secretary expressed concern over what he termed an attitude of many that tax avoidance is "a legitimate and honorable aim."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "I am hopeful that the continued publicity which hearings of this sort give with respect to the game of tax avoidance may help to create an atmosphere in which men will hesitate to use these artificial devices to avoid the payment of taxes just as today they hesitate to use such devices to escape the payment of private debt."

Praises Tax Publicity

Mr. Morgenthau said that publicity on "the more fantastic methods of tax avoidance now considered legitimate creates an attitude against tax dodging."

The Treasury chief traced various methods of tax evasion, reoutlining devices described in President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress on evasion and avoidance.

Mr. Morgenthau, who made the preliminary tax survey on which Mr. Roosevelt's message was based, told the committee that one of the chief tax avoidance devices "is the creation of a multiple personality in the taxpayer."

"By this device," the Secretary continued, "he ceases to be a single individual and becomes a whole group of people, some of whom are earning money while others are losing it.

"He divides himself into several people, sometimes incorporated and sometimes not.

"He purports to carry on business transactions with his family at arms-length.

"Often he convinces himself that these people actually exist."

Reasons for Tactics

(By dividing their incomes among several members of their families or among personal holding corporations, some taxpayers may receive lower-bracket rates, reducing their total tax payments.)

Mr. Morgenthau also cited as examples of tax avoiders persons who run racing stables or other projects as a hobby but claim business deductions on tax returns for their losses. He said that in some cases wealthy individuals had set up corporations abroad, transferring income to them and avoiding taxes.

"The process of fighting in the courts all the difference schemes which may be woven around this concept is too slow for efficient tax administration," Mr. Morgenthau continued.

"We intend to give examples of a large number of cases, not all of which would be upheld by the courts but many of which are sufficiently plausible so that they can delay and hinder tax collections."

"It is the history of tax litigation," Mr. Morgenthau said, "that it takes years to finally outlaw a tax avoidance device, once it gets a foothold among tax attorneys."

Saying it could not be determined exactly how much tax evasion and avoidance had cost the Treasury in revenue, the Treasury chief added that "it is a substantial factor which is cumulative in effect, just as the influence of a continued course of sharp practices in bankruptcy cases tends to reduce the total dividends to creditors."

Citing that March income tax collections fell below estimates, Mr. Morgenthau said that this brought his preliminary investigation of income tax returns.

"This investigation," he said, "disclosed the very significant fact:

"Collections in certain areas where there is a considerable concentration of wealth and income had not increased by as large a percentage as had the total income tax receipts for the country as a whole.

"In connection with this fact it is particularly important to note that dividends represent a larger percentage of the net income of people with large incomes than they do for people with small income."

Cites Dividend Gains

The Treasury knew that corporations sharply increased dividends during 1936, the witness said, adding this indicated that part of the drop in income tax collections under estimates might have been due "to a wider use of various methods of tax evasion and tax avoidance."

Early in his statement, he hit at tax lawyers who "make their living by showing to people who can afford to employ them ways by which they may pay the least possible taxes."

The successful tax attorney of this sort, Mr. Morgenthau continued, "feels that his sole duty is toward his client."

"If he is honest," the witness added, "he will not condone perjury, but he feels little moral or social responsibility to the Government."

Mr. Morgenthau said that 28,000 revenue field agents now are pitted against 45,000 registered attorneys and tax accountants.

"The fees of the tax lawyer exceed by thousands of per cent the pay of his opponent employed by the Government," he said.

Government Training School

Mr. Morgenthau said some tax attorneys received their early training from the Government, asserting that in these cases the Government "becomes a training school for many of its opponents."

In some quarters, he said, the Administration's drive on tax avoidance and evasion has been construed as "an attack on wealth."

"Actually," he continued, "anyone who gives the matter unbiased consideration will realize that it is for the benefit of the rich to plug loopholes in tax laws, since this raises more revenues without raising rates.

"The prevalence of the devices we are going to describe has cast a suspicion on many rich men who do not deserve such suspicion.

"Those tax devices which defeat the intent of Congress cost the Government huge sums which Congress never actually intended to give away," he said. "Moreover, they create continual and expensive litigation. No collecting agency can operate efficiently if it is hampered at every turn by law suits."

Other than to outline the various tax avoidance devices, Mr. Morgenthau made no specific recommendations for legislation in his prepared statement.

Vanderbilt Offers Road to New York

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Five government agencies debated today whether to accept as gift the right-of-way over the Long Island motor parkway—50 miles long, 100 feet wide with a macadam surface, and built at a cost of $6,000,000.

William K. Vanderbilt said the newly opened state highways paralelling his parkway had cut into the toll collections and offered the road to the New York City Park Department, the Long Island State Park Commission, the State Department of Public Works and the highway departments of Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Each agency would operate or otherwise use the section of the highway under its jurisdiction. Robert Moses, president of the Long Island State Park Commission, said he was inclined to accept.

The parkway was built in 1908 as a sportsmen's enterprise in the early days of the automobile. After the World War it was opened to the public as a toll road.

Horan Named Prosecutor In Curtiss-Wright Case

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Francis H. Horan became a special assistant to Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, yesterday for the express purpose of prosecuting defendants in the so-called Curtiss-Wright Airplane and Motor Company indictment charging shipment of war materials to Bolivia during the Chaco war.

He resigned as chief of the Civil Division of the United States Attorney's Office to join J. G. B. Ehringhaus, former Governor of North Carolina, in representing the Government in the case, which, it was said, probably will go to trial early in the fall. Mr. Horan is a native of Vermont.

Publishers Call Convention on The Closed-Shop Issue

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—The presidents of 10 large associations of newspaper editors and publishers issued a call today for a special convention June 29 to discuss the demands of the American Newspaper Guild for a closed shop.

The call was issued by A. H. Kirchhofer of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; S. R. Winch of the Pacific Northwest Publishers Association; Edmund F. Jewell of the New England Daily Newspaper Association; E. D. Corson of the New York State Publishers Association; R. R. O'Brien of the Inland Daily Press Association; George F. Morell, of the California Newspaper Publishers Association; Floyd Chalfant, of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association; Louis N. Goldberg, of the Texas Newspaper Publishers Association; Ted Dealey, of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, and James G. Stahlman, of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The text of the call follows:

"To the daily newspaper publishers and editors represented in the membership of the undersigned organizations:

"The American Newspaper Guild, at its annual convention in St. Louis, voted overwhelmingly to leave the ranks of the American Federation of Labor and to affiliate with the C. I. O. in addition the guild is demanding closed-shop contracts, not only with the daily newspapers of this country, but with the three great press associations.

"The issue is whether or not the newspapers of this country should submit to the guild's demand for a closed shop.

"This is a most serious threat to a free press, and consequently to the liberties of a free people. Many publishers throughout the country have already expressed the feeling that the newspapers should stand together against this common danger.

"For these reasons, a number of the regional and state newspaper associations, together with the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, are joining in this call for a special convention of the publishers and editors of the daily newspapers who are members of the respective organizations joining in this call.

"The convention will be held at the Palmer House in the city of Chicago, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 a. m. Representation of the respective newspapers at this convention will be limited to executives from the home office, including the publisher, general manager, business manager, editor or managing editor.

"We cannot urge you too strongly to attend this convention, which will, no doubt, prove to be one of the most important, if not the most generally attended of all newspaper conventions in the history of this country."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 156 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Wednesdays, 1:05 p. m., WMFO, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Series five electrical transcriptions, Sundays, May 23, to June 20, 5:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Tuscaloosa—Series five electrical transcription programs, Sundays, May 23 to June 20, inclusive, 5:45 p. m., WJRD, 1200kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD, 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta—Tuesdays, 3 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland — Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, June 26, July 10 and 24, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo—Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City—Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9:35 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
***Syracuse** — Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
***Utica**—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 4:30 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays, 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 5:40 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Second and fourth Fridays, 3:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Norfolk—First Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg—Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, June 27, 9 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

*Daylight saving time.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y.—4 rooms for summer, two people, comfortable, reasonable. Write Apt. 62, 40-06 155 St. Tel. FL. 9-5087-M.

GREENWICH, Conn.—Furnished three-room apartment for July and August. Marian B. Atherton, apt. 3-A, 271 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2393.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Much reduced subrental to September, fine four-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal optional. LAF. 4306, days.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Gentleman will share his apartment with gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred; private room, kitchenette; near church; reasonable. Write Box S-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Lady with her own furniture would like to share another's apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; mornings. Cathedral 8-6187.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHRISTMAS COVE, Maine—Several furnished cottages on shore; moderate prices. Apply Mrs. J. H. Hill, 272 State St., Portland, Maine.

OGUNQUIT BEACH, MAINE—For sale or for rent, 7-room furnished cottage in excellent condition; on ocean front; garage; electricity, running water, lavatory, large square chambers, each having 2 windows. Address Box N-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

USED carpets, selection quality grades sacrificing 50c yard up. GRAND CENTRAL CARPET, 150 E. 42nd, New York. Lexington 2-2882.

BROADLOOM carpets, many room sized bargains (not all colors), linoleum drastically reduced. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City.
Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3311

JEAN—Graduate Corsetier
Brooklyn, N. Y., 798 Franklin Ave., nr. Eastern Parkway; alterations free of charge.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

SALES engineering organization wanted to handle dust suppression and recovery equipment for old established firm. Write Box 125-P, 1499 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, O.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOR SALE OR RENT

WATERTOWN, Mass.—English brick; 7 rooms, sunroom, tile bath, lavatory; oil heat; garage; corner location; like new. Mid. 2889-M.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd. Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY, highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Pretty, private home Great Neck, Long Island, New York, small family (two children); man to be chauffeur, butler; woman to be cook, houseworker. Write fully stating last five years' experience, salary desired, respective ages and any other information which you believe will be helpful. Write Box H-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — Houseman for small country place; plain cooking and light housework. Box P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID, general housework, cooking, who wants comfortable home; must like children; age 25 to 40 preferred. Write or phone Mrs. Wallace Owens, 6 Woodlawn Ave., East Utica, N. Y.

STRONG, capable girl willing to train as worker in small school for children needing special care. Miss Glenna M. Stearns, Hope Acres, South Road, East Pepperell, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced Dietitian with executive ability for New York Restaurant. Call CA. 5-5906, N. Y. C.

YOUTHFUL experienced governess, two children, four and six; knowledge kindergarten training desirable; permanent position; summer, country; winter, N. Y. City. Write full details and references. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A MOUNTAIN home for men, meeting the individual need; experienced care; guidance and understanding. GORDON T. HEARD, Intervale, N. H.

QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Freeport 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MIDCHESTER MANOR, White Plains, N. Y., Hartsdale Road at Midchester Ave. New Colonial homes, 7 and 8 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, ½ acre plots; from $17,500. Edward M. Verdes, owners' representative 110 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK
REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

BUSHNELL HILL FARM—A quiet homelike atmosphere for summer guests; conveniences; moderate rates. Mrs. Russell Williams, P. O. Box 202, Chatham, N. Y.

HOME in Catskill Mountains, comfortable, modern rooms; city conveniences; home cooking; quiet surroundings. BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER, Box 465, Woodstock, N. Y.

Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Good home for permanent or transient; meals if desired; near The Mother Church. WAKELIN, 366 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 6906.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS CASWELL, 80 Gainsboro St Tel CIrcle 7702

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-2718).

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-A—Front with kitchenette connecting room with bath and shower telephone. University 4-6547 Private family

N. Y. C. Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 5-7953.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 9 Stratfield Road—Seven-room house, hot water heat, oil burner, fireplace, all improvements, screens, etc.; attractive location; shade trees lily pond; reasonably priced. W. H. PEASE. Phone 4-6009.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

$12,000
FOR SALE—In Dutchess County, N. Y., 85 miles from N. Y. C.; Colonial house 12 rooms, 4 fireplaces, 2 of them Dutch oven type, 250 acres of which 20 are woods bordering on river. Several barns and sheds; unexcelled spring water; property offers beautiful mountain scenery; pasture rental pays taxes. Apply to: WM. A. HARRIMAN, Route 22, Dover Plains, N. Y.

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new 2-family brick; garages; 1 apt. practically carries running expenses.
CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Ave. SH 5-6700

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
21 E Parkway Tel 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SUMMER HOME—For sale in hills of N. H.; all modern conveniences, bath room, electricity, orchard, groves, near state road and bathing. See owner Short Falls, New Hampshire. Box 8.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y Ind. 3-5555.

SHOE REPAIRING

TONY'S SHOE REPAIR—This week special, half soles, 75c; Goodyear rubber heels, 35c. 262 West Newton St., Boston, opp. Mechanics Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Recent graduate, married, age 30, desires position with future or opportunity to enter C. P. A. office to gain experience; locate anywhere. Address Box 68—1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ONE who has had 12 years' advertising agency experience desires connection; thorough knowledge of agency procedure having installed a traffic plan in two large agencies; also space buying experience. Write Box J-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING PRESSMAN
Thoroughly experienced on cylinders, units, Kellys, verticals; half-tone, color job; stone-hand, all-around. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG lady ten years present position as secretary to chief executive desires permanent affiliation with reliable corporation; references furnished. P. O. Box 259, Greenwich Connecticut.

YOUNG woman, housworker-chambermaid, child's nurse, experienced; references; go anywhere. Write Box Z-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York

SUMMER BOARD

UNDER THE MAPLES on Echo Lake Pottersville N. Y.—You will like this beautiful large estate of distinction in the Adirondacks for a vacation; also furnished cabins; established over 25 years; reasonable rates; booklet. E. F. MOREY, Prop.

SUMMER HOMES

BEACH PARK, near Clinton, Conn.—Large and well equipped cottage, 6 bedrooms, large livingroom, fireplace, screened and glassed-in veranda; gas, Frigidaire; beautiful sight, breeze all summer. Alicia S. Wolfe, 1637 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

COTUIT, CAPE COD
Private summer home, modernly equipped, 5 bedrooms, near beach, churches. Call V. E. Klem, Jam. 3640 11 Ballard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOR SALE or to let, on Bay shore, North Eastham, Cape Cod—4 rooms, bath, screened porch, 2-car garage. Address 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester or tel. TAL. 5115

LORDSHIP, Stratford, Conn. — Attractive houses and bungalows on waterfront; monthly or remainder of season. M. L. NUNNOLD, 386 Ocean Ave.

SUMMER RENTALS

CHOICE OF—Cool, roomy Colonial house, delightfully furnished, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, every modern convenience, garage, spacious grounds, 5 miles to Lake Candlewood, $400 season, June 15 to Sept. 15; or furnished guest house, $60 a month, 2 months or longer. Mrs. D. Ward, Gaylordsville Conn Tel New Milford 907-12.

FURNISHED seven-room cottage, season $350.00, on thousand-acre tract in mountains, 3½ hours drive from N. Y. City; swimming, fishing, etc.; other building occupied by owner. Address Box N-16, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7989.

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

CONNECTICUT

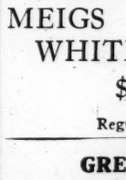
BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

Our Men's Week Brings You Specially Planned Values for FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
HOWLAND'S

Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.



Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS Women's WHITE SHOES
$4.65
Regular $6.00

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0890

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Golden Guernsey
America's Table Milk
More Minerals—Deeper Cream Line
Sold only by
SUNNY VALLEY FARM
In Greenwich, Bridge St. Tel. 2080

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME APPLIANCES

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
announces the removal of her Millinery Shop about July 1st to 46 GREENWICH AVENUE
Telephone 2187
All Millinery on Sale June 24th-30th

GRADUATION GIFTS OF
W. D. Webb, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1897
ENDURING QUALITY
Tel. 74-W 117 Greenwich Ave.

BE PREPARED
New Electric Fold Back Fans, $1.50 and $2.00
Oscillating Fans, $7 to $20
New Rubber Blade Oscillating Fan, $10
GREENWICH HARDWARE
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Headquarters for Jantzen Bathing Suits
For Ladies, Men and Boys
Also Bathing Accessories
THE TOGGERY SHOP
261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3419
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

"It's the Berries"
That Makes You Want Our
SHORTCAKE BISCUIT at 25c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance.
36 Pearl Street Phone 2-9832
Hartford National Bank Building

MERIDEN

WEISNER - KNOBLAUCH
289 West Main St.
Quality Grocers
Fair Prices
A trial order will convince you
Telephone 1029

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

LENDING LIBRARY
Newest Books as published.
Greeting Cards and Stationery
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Tel. 2260

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 OFF 135 TEMPLE

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 GOFFE STREET 8-4141

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for Your Home and Office.
209 Orange Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
ORANGE STREET, COR. ELM

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3128

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

SHORE SERVICE
Milford to New London, inclusive
Phone—Enterprise 2420
MONARCH LAUNDRY

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple St.
Called For and Delivered
Hat Renovating

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

PHONE WORKS 966
OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Bever

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford Storage Co.
Moving
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
HAULING Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every load insured, of course!
Office Tel. 3-7565 Warehouse 4-3824
Luther Street

Complete Stock of Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits now ready for your inspection.
$16.75 and $25.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC

Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
133 ATLANTIC STREET. STAMFORD, CONN.
"Facing the Park on the Square"
for Beach Wear, Sports Wear and DRESSES
Exclusive but not Expensive

The Most Complete Selection
of
BATHING SUITS, BEACH WEAR and BEACH ACCESSORIES
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278-280 MAIN STREET

G & G
Shoes Repaired While You Wait
Men's and Women's Hats Reblocked
Half Soles 55c — Hats 50c up
403 Main Street Tel. 3-9917
STAMFORD CONN

The Only Complete Line of Ever Fast Fabrics in Stamford
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN
Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5931 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Turner's Auto Laundry
QUINTARD PL., Rear of Kresge Store
WASHING—SIMONIZING
MONTHLY STORAGE
We Specialize in Simonizing
All Simonizing Done by Graduates of the Simoniz Co of New York
TEL. 4-0637

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Women's and Children's
BATHING SUITS
All the best models in three of the leading lines of Bathing Suits. Fine all-wool suits, plain and novelty knits, and dressmaker styles.
Women's Suits ..... $1.98 to $5.98
Children's Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years ..... $1.59 to $2.98

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY CONN.
See our women's bathing suit collection—all wool and fabric. Solid colors and gay prints.
We have your size
$1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

FOR JUNE BRIDES
There is no Gift so pleasing as Silver.
We carry the favorite patterns.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street

LUGGAGE
of all types for your summer vacation. In our luggage department on lower floor.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Use Perrys Service
for Cleaning Summer Clothes. You'll see the difference
PERRYS
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Quality Period Furniture
Complete Groupings and Occasional Pieces for Every Room in the Home

WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225 W. SARATOGA ST. PLAZA 3386
Refinishing — Renovating

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
Do You Wear a Half Size Dress?
Try a Half Size Summer Foundation
Buy a LE GANT

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

COTRELL and LEONARD
Special Friday and Saturday only
COTTON DRESSES
2 for $5.00
Regularly $3.00 each

BOYCE AND MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street
● Sport Coats and Slacks ●
● Straw Hats and Panamas ●

BINGHAMTON

"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes in Summer Colors and Styles. Hosiery and Bags to Match or Contrast with Costume.
Comfort and Elegance in Footwear
40 COURT STREET

Vacation Luggage
Practical High Grade Luggage marks one as an Experienced Traveler. Leather Bags, Suitcases and New Fabric-cases in Blue, Brown and Green, leather-trimmed, smartly striped. 3rd Floor.
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

James H. Carver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

SISSON
Observes 95 Years of Faithful Service with the most Striking Value-giving Demonstration in its History —Starting Tuesday, June 15.
Sissons Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
● Grade A Milk
● Grade A Guernsey Milk
● Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
● Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO The Tailor
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO'S
Greatest Scoop
BRIGGS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
$139
6 Cu. Ft.
$5.00 Down delivers to your home
Made by Nationally Known Absolutely Reliable Firm
FULLY GUARANTEED
Main and Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Claremont Shop
NEW HATS for SUMMER at $2.00; Others $1.00—$6.75
A full line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c
JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE

Choice
MEATS, FISH and POULTRY
Special Attention to Telephone Orders
Dial University 8480

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

The Chocolate Shop
An Ideal Place for Luncheon and Dinner
We cater to those who desire the best in ICE CREAM *and* CANDIES
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

White Shoes for Women
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick
in many styles in white are here for your selection.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GRADUATION GIFTS
that are a compliment to your good taste.
ARGERSINGER'S

D. G. FORBES
Portrait Photographer
Kodak Finishing, Frames, etc.
GROUND FLOOR STUDIO
16 Church St., Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

Colorful Vacation Jewelry
Match your costume with a bracelet, ring, clip, or brooch
Smart accessories from $1.00 up
Real Stone Jewelry set in platinum, gold, or silver at reasonable prices
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers

Trillium
Silk Underwear
100% Pure Silk—Satin and Crepe
Slips—Gowns—Pajamas—Skirts
Sizes 32 to 44 Colors: White and Tea Rose
Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

KNOX
KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

"ARTCRAFT" Friendship Week
Once a Year Reduced Prices on Quality Silk Hose
JUNE 19th THRU JUNE 26th
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
E. SECOND ST. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

JOHNSON CITY

JACK AND JILL SHOP
We carry the largest and most popular-priced assortment of children's clothes in the Triple Cities.
248 Main Street

KENMORE

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
HATS *and* Accessories

Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Graduation Flowers
HOUSE—*Florist*
4 Landers Road, Kenmore RI. 0525
Floral Art at Its Best

Long Island

BALDWIN

NORGE GAS RANGE
Baldwin General Supply Company
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Freeport 1492

HUYLER and SENGES
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Boilers Cleaned and Repaired, Oil Burners and Electric Pumps Installed.
45 Central Avenue
Tel. Fr'p't 4414, N. Y. Stillwell 4-5105

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY AND APPETIZERS
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1907 MOTT AVE. Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westbury Wash Dresses
$3.95 and $5.00
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

LUBSEN—GROCER
Finer Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ind. 3-2479 142-01 38th Avenue

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Watches
The Perfect Graduation Gift
K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler-Optician
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
41-47 Main Street Ind. 3-6226

SPENCER CORSETS
Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
Lightweight summer garments. We create a design especially for you.
Free Figure Analysis
ELIZABETH CLARKE
43-57 158TH STREET IN. 3-0447

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints - Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FATHER'S DAY
JUNE 20
We suggest Manhattan Shirts and Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Bathing Trunks . . . Beautifully Boxed.
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000

Summer Frocks
Not Only Smart but of the Best Value at
LORENZ Town Shoppe
AUSTIN ST. AT WINDSOR PLACE

Cards—Gifts
For All Occasions
MARKWORDT'S
Licensed Electrician
Opposite Post Office Bou. 8-6603

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FREEPORT

No Advance in Prices
Leibert's Shoes
17 MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
Ask about our Budget Plan.
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

VIE BROCKS
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

Select a Father's Day Gift
The Irving Shop
Incorporated
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
50 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Pitterman's Market
131 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 1946
A Dependable Place to Buy Prime Meats and Quality Groceries

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Gt. Neck 2172

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Margaret Beauty Salon

Expert in Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist
1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2551

RADIO SERVICE
HOUSE CALLS $1
VICTOR RECORDS CAPEHART SPECIALISTS
GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905
Original
S. M. HARRIS
Optometrists and Opticians
OF NASSAU COUNTY
OFFICE HOURS
Daily: 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Saturdays Until 8 p. m.
Otherwise by Appointment
40 MAIN ST. Above Grant's Dept. Store

BATHING AND BEACH WEAR
Catalina and B. V. D. Swim Suits
Kedettes, U. S. Rubber Beach Things
ETTINGER'S
in our CORSET Dept.
You will be correctly fitted in Cool Mesh, Net, Voile, Summer Girdles and Foundations. Expert Corset Fitting
264 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 7668

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place Delightful Surroundings
LUNCH 35c-45c. DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave., Hempstead 1601

For "Safety-Tested"
Used Cars See
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Your Price and Terms
Main and Bedell Streets

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES {Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653 / Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280}
A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
Outfitters to Children
(1 day to 14 years)
266 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7690
41 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 6742

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

RAPHAEL'S
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Nice Things for Less
4030 82nd St. Hav. 9-4260
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
3559 82nd Street
Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop

AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 55c
DINNER 65c to 75c
Also a la Carte

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-0909

JACOB FRIEDMAN
40-40 82ND STREET
Graduation Needs
Elgin, Hamilton Watches
Compacts, Wrist Watch Attachments
For your convenience we have inaugurated a Budget System, enabling you to buy on a careful credit basis.

F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Hensch, Inc.
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165TH STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators Ranges, Water Heaters, House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-3227
Authorized Representative of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

D & J Levy Clothes for Men
ON FATHER'S DAY
Give him something to wear: Ties, Adam Hats, Hickok Belts, Arrow Shirts, Robes, Jantzen Bathing Suits.
29 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn. 635-W

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
★ Complete Line of Garden Tools
★ Lawn and Flower Seeds—Fertilizer
★ Garden and Porch Furniture
★ Summer Rugs
★ Hardware—Nuenamel Paints
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE—Phone Lyn 75

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
An attractive Wrap-around Dress in variety of prints and navy, with or without jacket—to be worn until that "blessed event."
67 Atlantic Ave., cor Sunrise Highway

I. JACOBSON & SON
Department Store
Let us help you select a gift for father. Manhattan Shirts, Youngs Hats, Swank Jewelry, Pioneer Belts, Suspenders, Ties, Socks.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.

Mueller's Chocolates and Summer Candies Other Than Chocolates
82 Atlantic Avenue

Walter S. Miller Jr.
Father's Day and Graduation Greeting Cards and Gifts
92 Atlantic Avenue

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060. Bayport 317

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas Paints
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL

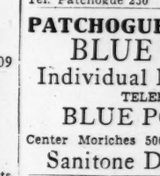
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Bonded Member F. T. D.
Say it with Flowers
"Graduation Bouquets"
86-06 117TH STREET

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1898
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 3-4785. Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

BOHM'S AUTO REPAIR
Repairing All Makes of Cars
Experts on Generators and Ignition
Battery Charging
SHELBY GARAGE
Cor. Metropolitan Ave. and 127th St.
Bus. Rich. Hill 2-5017 Res. Vir. 7-1888

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*


Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
8719 118th St. Rich. Hill 2-0871

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Graduation Bouquets
A. DAHMEN
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SUNDAY IS FATHER'S DAY
June 20th
Give Him Something
— TO WEAR —
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 JAMAICA AVE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

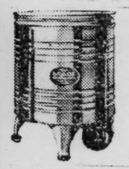
Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060



New All Nickeled
SAVAGE WASHER & DRYER
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

WHITE SHOES
for
Men, Women and Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE., ROCKVILLE CTR
TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 Merrick Road

MAMARONECK

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember Berey Features
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
Before going away on that vacation, store your furs. Remember, reduced rates on alterations during the summer months.
Call Oakwood 2554. 49½ Prospect Ave.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S 4th Avenue Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing
Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
1134TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES
and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for

CORONA PORTABLES

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

PARIS MILLINERY
First in Fashion
Coats and Dresses
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

BRANCHES—284 Main St., Poughkeepsie
316 Wall St., Kingston

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Daily Trips to and From New York City

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
EXPRESS SERVICE
MOVING
376 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone N. R. 550
515 Madison Avenue New York City Eldorado 5-6780
Largest Selection of Used Furniture in Westchester County

The Cake Shop
JEAN ALLEN, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Ave.
New Rochelle 5741
Your Satisfaction Our Ambition

BORGEN & ERICSON
Painters and Decorators
Carpentry
267 Huguenot St., New Rochele, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 5222

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

PERSHING SQ. BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
New Rochelle 4020
Street Floor, Pershing Sq. Bldg.
223 Huguenot Street Opp. P. O.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

BICYCLES
Badminton — Toys
Playground Equipment
General Repairs
LASUS SONS, Inc.
Westchester's Leading Toy Store
255 Huguenot St.,
New Rochelle 1113

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter.
6-22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

THE MAPLE TEA ROOM
Quality Food - Cleanliness Service
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 35c-50c
DINNER 5:30-7:30 75c
5 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle
(Near Main St.)

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
WEDDING GIFTS
GRADUATION GIFTS
Jewelry—Watches
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR
Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE
CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N R. 3552

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

WHITE
FOR DRESS—FOR SPORT
A Large Selection. The Latest Models. Most Wanted Styles.
$1.96 and up

FISHER'S
SHOE STORE
2968 Third Avenue, near 153rd

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialists
Phone
Kingsbridge 9-7910

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders promptly delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7943

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Neckwear, hand-tailored, 65c to $3.00.
Interwoven Hose, 35c to $1 per pair.
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas, $2.00 and up.
Polo Shirts, $1.00 and up.
Father's Day is June 20
COLIN BROS. OPEN EVENINGS 1070 Flatbush Ave.

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

Rosedale Florist

Flowers for every occasion
521 Ocean Avenue
Cor. Church Avenue

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NEW YORK

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SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune

Can't Something Be Done About Those Outgo Leaks, Too?

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Three Men in a Tub!

—Elderman in Washington Post

The Banyan Tree

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Darkening Africa!

—Page in Louisville Courier Journal

Pony Express

Worth Knowing

"THE 1000 YEARS WITHOUT SOAP" BETWEEN THE FALL OF ROME AND THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE NEED NOT HAVE BEEN.

Nature provides many plants in desert and temperate regions from which free "wild" soap may be obtained.

Come With Me To Mexico

40

A Visit With Ambassador Daniels

Ambassador Daniels had invited me to drop in at the American Embassy as soon as I reached the capital; so I was the first caller to be ushered into his smiling presence the morning after my arrival. I had a brief wait in the office of the Secretary of the Embassy—and who should that dignitary turn out to be but my old friend Steve Aguirre! We had been buddies back in El Paso. I had been proud to see him take his first job in the consulate across the river in Juarez; and I salute him now on his steady climb to bigger things!

Mr. Daniels was up and all smiles as I stepped into his spacious office, for few men wear their 75 years more easily.

I told him first how much I appreciated his courtesies to my colleague Mr. Perrin, of "North, South, East, West" fame; and I asked the arch Democrat how he could find it in his heart to be so kind to a Republican. Bashfully, but with a twinkle, the Ambassador replied: "I have always made it a point to be considerate toward a vanishing race!"

We talked about many things; but I reminded him that my chief purpose in calling was to smoke him out regarding his Raleigh News and Observer—an astonishing paper which is published in a city of 40,000, but which has attained a circulation of almost 50,000! I told him that I had made a pilgrimage to his newspaper plant in North Carolina last spring, and that now I wanted him to tell me the secret of such spectacular circulation.

Editor that he is, he picked up a pair of shears and began snipping them at an imaginary something over to one side. "It is all very simple," he said. "All you have to do is to put out the best newspaper in the world."

I reminded him that I thought we on the Monitor were doing that; but the best rating he could give us was a close second to his News and Observer.

It was while serving as Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson that Mr. Daniels sent the ominous message to the commander of the U. S. naval forces in Vera Cruz harbor, to take the city—in April, 1914. I remarked that he must be much loved by the Mexicans in order to live that down.

"Well," he said, "I was merely carrying out orders. But I have had no trouble at all down here. These people are making one of the most interesting experiments in government that the world can witness. I am standing on the sidelines, not interfering in any way."

I found that Mr. Daniels shares my insatiable interest in the exploits of Cortés—the man who in 1519 landed on strange barbaric shores with a handful of men, and in a few short years had subjugated a land of teeming millions of Indians, even to the extent of imposing on them his language and his religion! The Ambassador remarked that some newspaperman should come down to Mexico and tramp over the ground made historic by the Spanish Conqueror, relive the amazing conquest, and write a series of articles.

And I meekly told him that was the very purpose of my adventure!

But I had already taken up an hour of his time. So after extracting a promise from me to dine with him and Mrs. Daniels on the following Thursday, he put his blessing on my undertaking, and let me depart.
—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

There's a thought for baseball fans in today's cryptic message:

BASEC DSGSFD HICJSK KL KAC ALNC-IOF PIKSQKQ LF KAC RPEE TSCEJ, LFC QALOEJ FLK LGCIELLZ KAC TPHK KAPK KACIC'Q QLNC GCIU DLLJ ALNC-IOFFSFD RCSFD JLFC RU NPFU BSGCQ PFJ NLKACIQ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State in the United States in which the country's second largest city is located —— add the number of letters in the name of the Capital city ——; subtract the number of States which border on this State ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the lake on which the chief city is located ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of that city ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different seven-letter words from the seven letters below. Use all seven letters in each word:

A C E E R R T

What Per Cent?

A man bought a car and sold it at a profit. If he had obtained the car for 20 per cent less than he did, he would have made a profit 30 per cent larger than he did. What per cent of the selling price did he gain as a profit?

Old Songs and Authors

Can you identify each of the old songs named below with its author?

The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Annie Laurie	Emmet	
2	In the Gloaming	Kneass	
3	Home, Sweet Home	Scott	1
4	Old Oaken Bucket	Tosti	
5	Dixie Land	Burns	
6	Old Black Joe	Bishop	
7	Ben Bolt	Harrison	
8	Robin Adair	Woodward	
9	Good-Bye	Foster	
10	Auld Lang Syne	Burns	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Moth Crystal Bags

A young high school student has been doing well with the moth crystal bags which he has made and sold from door to door. He uses a reliable chemical moth preventive in crystal form and puts several spoonfuls in each pin-pricked paper envelope. With a special punch, he puts a metal eyelet in the flap of each envelope before sealing so that the bags may be hung on a clothes hanger.

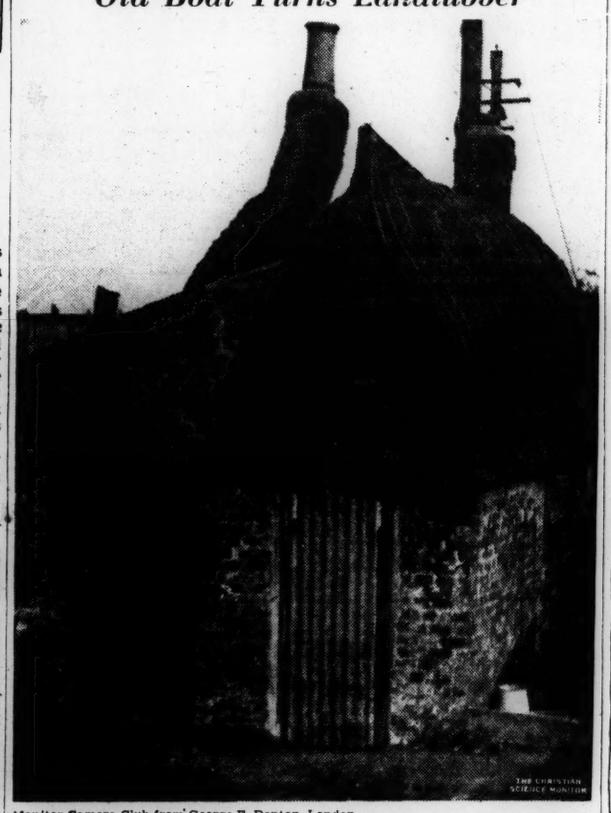
These moth crystal bags sell for 5 cents each; and the boy is earning needed extra money in this way.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

EVERY man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Old Boat Turns Landlubber



Monitor Camera Club from George E. Denton, London

An Old Hull Turned Upside Down on Four Walls Makes a Cozy Home for a Seafaring Man Near Gravesend, Kent. It Is Said to Have Given Dickens the Idea for "Peggotty's Cottage"

Knowledge and Wisdom

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connection.
Knowledge dwells
Its head replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
—Cowper.

In Lighter Vein

Strategy

A minister once delivered a sermon in a church where many of the congregation had the habit of going out before the close of the meeting. He was advised of this beforehand.

He opened his meeting by saying encouragingly: "My friends, I am going to speak to two classes tonight: first, to the ignorant people, and then to the intelligent people."

After earnestly addressing the supposedly ignorant people for a while, he said that they could now take their hats and go.

The entire congregation heard him to the end.

Too Much

A man was taken on as a stagehand at the Frivol Theater. He was duly installed in his new position, and, as instructed, put in an appearance on the opening night.

"Now then!" shouted the stage-manager as the clock struck eight. "All is ready. Run up the curtain."

This was too much for the new man.

"What are you talking about?" he asked in surprise. "Run up the curtain! I'm a stage hand, not a squirrel!"—Montreal Star.

Mr. Webster

"Do you go in for outdoor sports?"

"Silly! If I went in, they wouldn't be outdoor sports."

Jest a Minute

"I guess it's the English in me"

A Push-Over

"Johnny," said mother at the dinner table, "are you sure you washed your face? It doesn't look like that when I wash it."

"Well, mother," replied Johnny, "if I rubbed it as hard as you do, I'd push myself over."—Calgary Herald.

Sh-h!

A gentleman was walking down the street with his little boy at his side when the youngster cried out, "Oh, Pa! There goes an editor."

"Hush, hush," said the father. "Don't make sport of the poor man. Goodness knows what you may come to yourself some day."

Capitalizes It

Visitor: "What does a columnist do when he has nothing to write about?"

Columnist: "He writes about having nothing to write about."

Daily Anecdote

Tolerable

A YOUNG artist once prevailed on Whistler to come and see his latest painting. The two stood for a while in silence before the canvas. At last the young artist asked timidly, "Don't you think, sir, that this painting of mine is—well—er—tolerable?"

Whistler's eyes had a dangerous twinkle in them as he replied, "What is your opinion of a tolerable egg?"

Brevities

Humorist: When the projector broke down at a local cinema, an amateur crooner rendered a few items. Then word went around that the machine was all right again, and the patrons trooped back to the auditorium.

San Francisco Chronicle: Covers are disappearing from the manholes of Houston, Texas, causing police to wonder. They shouldn't. The manhole is the last refuge of the pedestrian.

London Opinion: An American visitor has given an order to a Bradford firm for 2000 overcoats. He is staying over here all the summer, of course.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: News by radio never will take the place of newspapers. You can't put it on pantry shelves.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honest John

(Glasgow Daily Record)

Coatbridge, Scot.

Coatbridge police are looking for a man to give him £3, being a reward for the man's honesty in handing to the police, £9, which he found in Main Street, Coatbridge, when he did not have a penny of his own.

Last week at the Burgh Police Court, Bailie Bruce paid tribute to the finder, John Hardie, ironworker, of no fixed abode, and fixed the reward at £1.

Since then a sum of £2 has been received from a Middlesex firm as a result of the publicity given to the matter.

Hardie has left Coatbridge for Falkirk. Apparently he has not reached his destination yet, as the police have not been able to communicate with him through the authorities or relatives there.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Application of Delinquent Dues

Question: A bylaw makes it mandatory on each member to sign a pledge card and contribute monthly a sum equal to at least the taxed activities of the church (This bylaw took effect Jan. 1, 1936.) The bylaw which this superseded required each member to sign a pledge card and to contribute monthly to the support of the church.

There has also been in effect for some years a bylaw providing that any member failing to comply with the requirements of the above bylaws for a period of a year could be dropped from membership by a unanimous vote of the board.

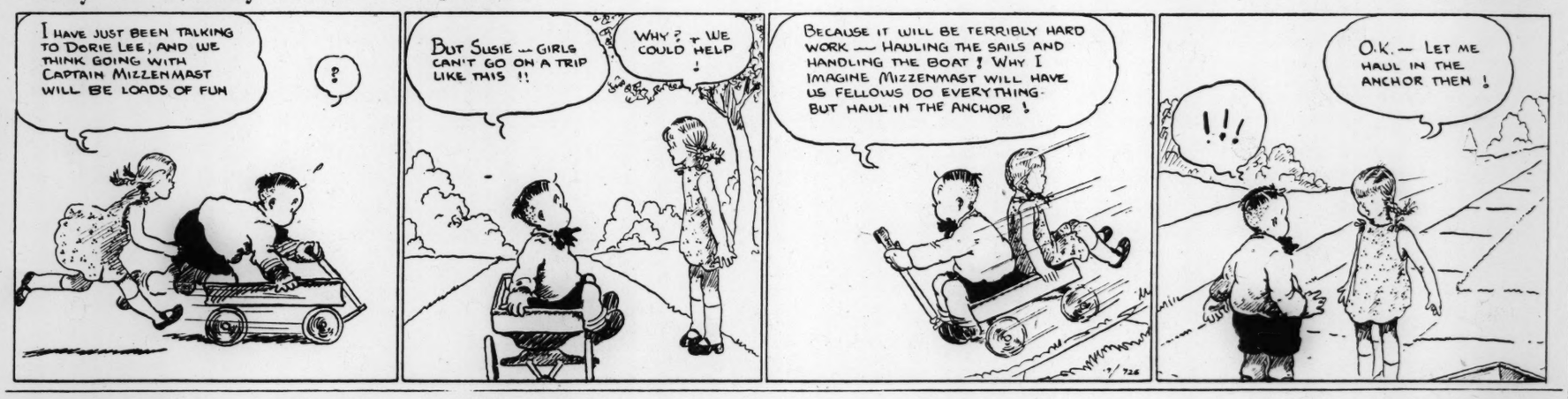
A few years ago, the board passed a resolution to the effect that all pledged contributions of members should be applied on back dues in the order of their delinquency, in cases where members were in arrears.

The question now arises: Can a member who is in arrears for a year or more make a pledge contribution and designate that payment be credited to the current year's dues? Or may the board adhere to the resolution before mentioned and credit the payment to back dues, leaving the delinquent member liable to action of the board of directors in regard to being dropped from membership.

Answer: It would not seem permissible for a member in arrears to designate that his payment be credited to current dues. The board is rightfully following established custom in applying payments to back dues. However, it would not appear that the wording of the bylaw makes the member subject to being dropped from membership so long as the payment equals the stipulated amount in a year and so long as such payment is made each year henceforth. The bylaws quoted do not cite delinquency as a cause for action so long as payments are regularly made henceforth.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Willing Worker*

By LE PELLEY


I HAVE JUST BEEN TALKING TO DORIE LEE, AND WE THINK GOING WITH CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST WILL BE LOADS OF FUN
?
BUT SUSIE — GIRLS CAN'T GO ON A TRIP LIKE THIS !!
WHY ? — WE COULD HELP !
BECAUSE IT WILL BE TERRIBLY HARD WORK — HAULING THE SAILS AND HANDLING THE BOAT ! WHY I IMAGINE MIZZENMAST WILL HAVE US FELLOWS DO EVERYTHING BUT HAUL IN THE ANCHOR !
O.K. — LET ME HAUL IN THE ANCHOR THEN !
!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mystery Solved*

By THE HAGERS

WE SEARCHED THE POND TO TRY TO SEE WHAT CAUSED ITS ELECTRICITY.
IT DID NOT MUCH APPEAR THAT WE WERE GOING TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY
WHEN WITHOUT WARNING, I DECLARE THE POND SHOT FISH INTO THE AIR.
AS WE NEARED SHORE, JACK SPOONBILL SAID, "MY NEW ELECTRIC EEL HAS FLED!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: While giving credit to the home-run artists on the ball field, one should not overlook the fact that there's some very good home-running being done by many wives and mothers.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Illinois) plus 11 (Springfield) minus 5 (Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana) times 3 (Michigan) divided by 7 (Chicago) equals 16

Letter Juggling: Terrace, Caterer.

What Per Cent?: 40 per cent.

Old Songs and Authors: Annie Laurie—Scott; In the Gloaming—Harrison; Home, Sweet Home—Bishop; Old Oaken Bucket—Woodward; Dixie Land—Emmet; Old Black Joe—Foster; Ben Bolt—Kneass; Robin Adair—Keppel; Good-Bye—Tosti; Auld Lang Syne—Burns.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

But the Danube Isn't Blue

WITHIN the past half year, a considerable "reorientation" has taken place among the smaller nations that lie south of the Poles and east of the Germans. But the basic factor remains the same. It is that the Danubian and Balkan countries vibrate between the pressures of the major continental powers.

Thus the momentary stability in southeastern Europe is the result of the private agreement between Germany and Italy to divide their spheres of influence. Italy, busy in Spain and Ethiopia, has retreated from the Dacian concept of empire and is attempting to consolidate a somewhat more modest hegemony on the continent. Her accord with Yugoslavia, to a degree, supplants previous German influence. Yet it is worth remembering that a similar reconciliation, which took place in 1924, failed to prove enduring.

The Reich, moreover, has evidenced in its Foreign Minister's latest tour to Belgrade, Budapest and Sofia, that Germany has not renounced its important commercial interests in those capitals. The "division" of the southeast gave the Wilhelmstrasse a freer hand in Austria, and toward Czechoslovakia. But the "allocation" of Hungary remains obscure. And there are evidences that the Polish rapprochement with Roumania is a move, less pro-German than it is anti-Russian and anti-French.

On the whole, the Rome-Berlin axis has served materially to weaken the French position. The result is the Quai d'Orsay's latest plan for a "New Danubia," loosely linking Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia on economic lines. It is similar to the so-called Hodza plan of a year ago. It would substitute commercial agreements for the mutual-assistance pacts which France offered to the recent Little Entente conference, but which were turned down at the insistence of a Duce-conscious Yugoslavia. Reactions to this plan may prove an interesting focus for the meeting of Little Entente foreign ministers which is now in progress.

Meanwhile, Danubian trade prospers, variously wooed. If Britain finds it possible to strengthen her relations with Germany as the result of present negotiations, there may be a corresponding weakening of the Rome-Berlin relationship. And this would inevitably be followed by a heightening of Italo-German competition in the Balkans.

Out of the current situation but one fact emerges clearly. It is that the effort to obtain economic peace by "partitioning" southeastern Europe among major powers is like the song about the "blue" Danube. It has a nice sound. But the turbid Danube isn't really blue at all. Definitive solution to the politico-economic problems of southeastern Europe can come only as these smaller nations are permitted to free themselves from continental imperialism. It is a long task that must pass through many phases before accomplishment can be envisaged. But it appears the one way to make the economic Danube run blue and clear.

It's Cricket

THE most famous cricket ground of today—which is Lord's—and the most famous of the cricket grounds of yesteryear—Broadhalfpenny Down, near Hambledon, Hampshire—recently came into the news on successive days. Immediately after Lord's celebrated its hundred and fiftieth anniversary this year, the ancient Bat and Ball Inn at Hambledon, where memories of early cricket thickly cluster, announced certain alterations to its structure. Great has been the volume of protest against these alterations, not only from the archpriests of cricket, but also from the National Trust and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

It was not, as is sometimes supposed, on Broadhalfpenny Down that cricket originated. The worldwide fame of the Hambledon men is due to the fact that they found in John Nyren, a friend of a friend of Keats, the greatest of English cricket writers who brought to their exploits a celebrity that has never been dimmed. But cricket goes much further back than the days of the Hambledonians. Oliver Cromwell was a cricketer; and Edward III found the game so interfered with the warlike sport of archery that he tried to suppress it.

But down the ages cricket remains pleasantly the same, leisurely civilized, esthetically delightful. At Hambledon, Tom Walker, in tall hat and sky-blue coat, received 170 balls from David Harris, and scored only one run from them. Scores of years later Barlow, of Lancashire, carried his bat against Nottinghamshire, playing for two and a half hours, and scoring five; and any contemporary spectator at a Yorkshire and Lancashire match can see that the grand old tradition of stonewalling still continues. But the true lover of cricket does not grumble; for the excitements are all the more thrilling by comparison when they come.

ARCHITECTS SEE the future New York a city of glass houses. Perhaps the time will come when we will be telling our grandchildren of the good old days when people could throw stones.

Time for Facts About Relief

SO QUICKLY that it must have surprised even its authors, the Murray-Hatch resolution for a broad investigation of unemployment relief was passed by the Senate last week and sent to the House of Representatives. Introduced in February, the proposal lay almost unnoticed until the Senate was confronted with a $1,500,000,000 lump sum appropriation for continual relief. Then a thorough, impartial inquiry with a view to formulating permanent policy was so obviously right that there was not a quibble.

But now the actual obtaining of such an inquiry depends on companion action in the lower house. Representative Maury Maverick has introduced a resolution there that is similar to the Murray-Hatch resolution in all respects but one. Whereas by the Senate measure appointment of the entire commission of from five to fifteen would be in the hands of President Roosevelt, Mr. Maverick proposes that the commission consist of three members of the House of Representatives, three from the Senate and six qualified and distinguished citizens to be chosen by the President.

The House form of the resolution is likely to be accepted, it is understood, for it would have the merit of bringing into the commission members of the two legislative houses which would have to act on its findings and recommendations if these were to be of value. Clearly more information is needed if Congress is to act intelligently and constructively on continued demands for relief.

"All America is lined up in camps on the relief question and many of the factions are organized on bias, misinformation and half truths," said William Hodson, chairman of the American Association of Social Workers, recently. "The time has come when the President should call upon the best brains of the country to study the baffling national problem of relief and unemployment."

Mr. Hodson advocated a non-political, fact-seeking commission of the type of the various British royal commissions which have studied such subjects as civil service, income taxes, unemployment insurance, food prices, coal production and the poor laws. British public assistance policy is largely the outgrowth of the work of such a commission in 1905.

American public opinion very much needs the reliable information that could be adduced by a commission of outstanding citizens. If unemployment relief is destined to become a permanent responsibility of the Federal Government surely relief policy should be determined not by a small group in an emergency administrative agency but by the legislative branch of the government with all possible informational assistance.

When Doctors Disagree

THERE are indications that the United States is moving slowly toward federalized medicine. But that does not mean that the United States is going to have it. American democracy is still a long way from subjecting its citizens to such compulsion and control.

Most recently the Medical Society of the State of New York passed a resolution which in effect favored "socialized medicine" and medical care for the "financially indigent" provided by the Government and at its expense. This resolution was passed on to the American Medical Association's meeting for action. But the larger and more conservative parent body dodged the issue, merely affirming its general willingness to co-operate with the Government at Washington, while retaining an attitude of austere and dignified passivity toward the whole matter. It did recommend the setting up of a national department of health under which all governmental health agencies could be centered.

The national medical organization also reaffirmed its stand against health insurance, because it does not think that kind of insurance adequate. This attitude may have been confirmed and influenced by the recent experience of British Columbia, where an experiment with health insurance is proving highly troublesome. When the Province was unable to put into operation a bill establishing health insurance because of opposition mainly led by doctors, the Premier called for a plebiscite. He demanded a clear mandate on a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied. The returns from that balloting showed a majority favoring health insurance, but that majority fell far short of the mandate desired by the Government. It rather served to emphasize the strong minority that might make such sumptuary legislation unenforceable. The Government of British Columbia is in a dilemma again.

Last week, also, Senator Lewis of Illinois warmly invited the medical profession to join President Roosevelt in a move to effect federalized medicine. Scarcely was the sonorous and persuasive voice of the senior Senator from Illinois stilled when a spokesman at the White House hurriedly denied that the President had any specific program. Certainly the experience of British Columbia with its model health insurance law and the doctors' unwillingness to embark on a program of federalized medicine should give pause to anyone who has thoughts of experimenting along this line in America.

Taming the Arctic

Book News of the Day

THE idea of strawberries, lettuces and wheat growing in the Arctic will probably strike many people as fantastic; yet it is actually being done, as H. P. Smolka testifies from his own experience in his absorbing book, "40,000 AGAINST THE ARCTIC" (London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d. New York: Morrow. $3.50).

Mr. Smolka is an Austrian journalist whose work brought him to London. Last summer, fired by a talk with Prof. Otto Schmidt, leader of the famous Chelyuskin Expedition which was caught in the ice of the northeast passage and was rescued by air, Mr. Smolka decided to go and see for himself what the Russians are doing in the great uncharted lands of North Siberia. The result not only demonstrates Mr. Smolka's exceptional command of a foreign language, but bids fair to dissipate many ideas popularly held about the Polar regions.

* * *

From the Soviet point of view, the northeast passage is of both commercial and strategic importance. There are vast tracts of forest land which can only be exploited economically by the Polar sea route, and there is also the fact that this route offers a way of taking supplies to the Russian possessions in the Far East without any danger of interference in time of war. Furthermore, over North Siberia lies the shortest air route between Europe and the Far East.

For these reasons, the Soviet leaders have decided to tame their wild Arctic possessions. Already there are some 40,000 pioneers in the Arctic wastes, some of whom went gladly and others because they were forced to. For three months, last summer, Mr. Smolka was one of them.

* * *

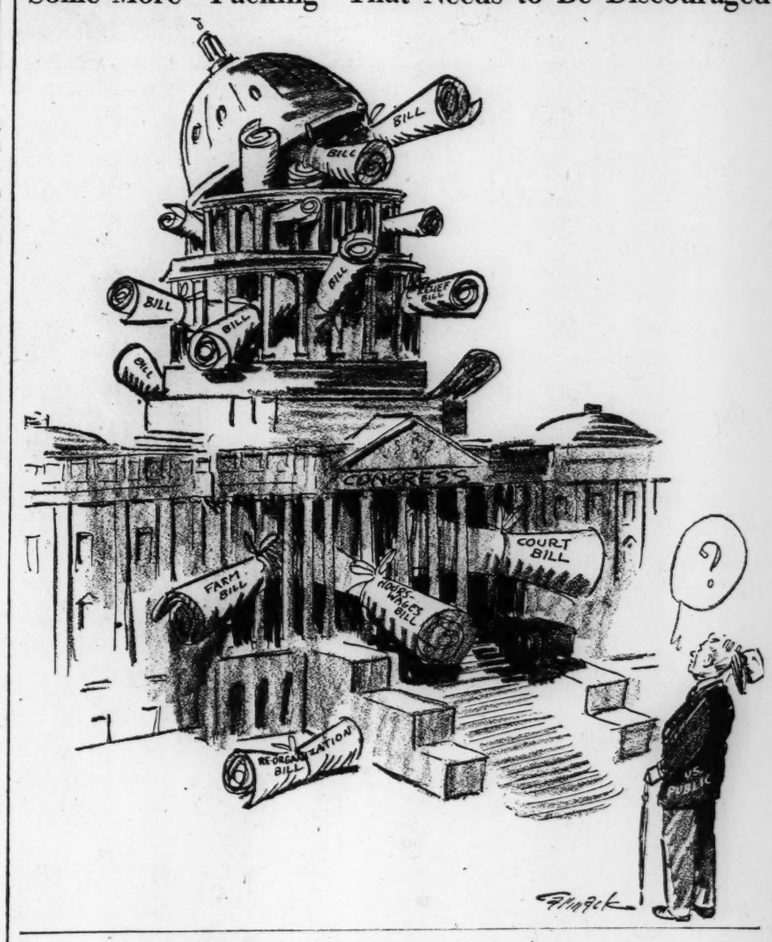
Soviet Russia's pioneer efforts, as Mr. Smolka convincingly demonstrates, are of themselves extremely remarkable—not least in regard to the policy of raising the level of the local tribesfolk instead of exploiting them as has so often been done in the past. But perhaps the most important aspect of Mr. Smolka's book, so far as the English-speaking peoples are concerned, is the challenge given by the Russian experiments to go and do likewise.

Clearly, Canada and Alaska cannot allow the Russians to be the only people to make use of the fact that the Arctic sun works overtime to speed up the growth of the crops. Nor, assuredly, will they be far behind the Soviet Union in harnessing the Polar gales to produce crops grown by artificial sunlight in the dayless Arctic winter.

And now it is for Mr. Smolka to have a look at northern Canada and Alaska, and tell us what he thinks could be done there in the light of his experiences in Siberia.

G. L.

Some More "Packing" That Needs to Be Discouraged



Palace in the Pyrenees

BEFORE civil war locked the gates of Spain to travelers I visited, in a valley of the high Pyrenees, the strangest building in Europe that dares to call itself a palace. It was the government palace of that anachronistic feudal seignory which is named Andorra because Louis le Debonnaire, the son of Charlemagne, did not know his Bible. It is said that flushed with victory against the infidel this monarch cast about in his mind to find a name of some battlefield mentioned in the Scripture which he might suitably apply to this lofty Pyrenean valley. He bethought himself of that plain made famous by Deborah and Barak and Gideon and Saul and promptly called the scene of his triumph Endor. Fortunately for his composure no one among the hardy Catalan peasants was able to puncture his exaltation by reminding the king that Esdraelon, not Endor, was the plain he had in mind. Endor was fixed upon the map of Europe, and became Andorre in French, Andorra in Catalan and Spanish.

At a quarter past four of a chilly morning I pulled myself out of bed in my little French border inn, prepared for a full day of novel experience. The French frontier town of Bourg-Madame was my point of departure. Carrying a small bag, I started out in the shivery darkness to walk across the Segre River and up a steep hill to the Spanish town of Puigcerda, whence I planned to take a bus to Seo de Urgel and finally Andorra. The river is the international boundary, and a French customs guard slept in a cabin on one side of the bridge while a Spanish guard slept in a much ruder shelter on the other side. I recommend the hour between four and five in the morning as a good one for crossing frontiers. The French guard raised his head a little from the pillow, blinked at me, and murmured *"Allez!"* The Spanish guard did likewise, murmuring *"Anda!"*

* * *

I suppose nothing could have induced either of these gentlemen at that moment to open my bag and look for contraband. The Spanish passport official a little farther on was totally lost in slumber and although Spain was then one of the most exacting countries in Europe in regard to passport formalities, no one manifested the faintest interest in me. My arduous labors in Paris securing all the extra documents and photographs required proved to have been quite wasted. I had not the heart to spoil the official rest, so I walked on, leaving passport unstamped, pictures unseen.

Puigcerda, up on the hill, was also a desert of silence. In the main square I dropped a pin to listen to the effect and it actually made a very considerable clatter. I found my bus waiting at the curb with one slumbrous passenger inside who seemed to have been there all night. Soon the driver clumped noisily into the square and took his seat.

An exciting up-valley ride while the bus driver talked continuously, gesturing with both hands and leaving the conveyance to steer itself except at the worst curves, brought me to Andorra la Vella, capital of the miniature state and seat of the primitive palace. A stout janitress walked with me from her home to the palace, chatting pleasantly in Catalan while I, striving to look intelligent, threw in an occasional *"Si, señora."*

* * *

The ground floor of the palace was dark and unsavory, suitable, it seemed to me, only for unpretentious Andorran quadrupeds. Upstairs I found several large, bare rooms including the council chamber, the banqueting hall with adjacent kitchen, the schoolroom and the palace chapel. The furniture of the council chamber consisted of twenty-four chairs, one table and a rusty iron stove.

Andorra's house of government, equipped with rough refectory, with a kitchen whose vast fireplace could roast a whole ox, and dormitory rooms above the council chamber, is a complete unit for mountain entertainment. I have no doubt that sessions of the parliament partake of the nature of house parties though they are strictly "stag" affairs. The legislative deliberations cannot be very complicated, since the total annual budget of the country is only $6000, derived largely from the sale of wood from the state forests and the leasing of state grazing land. There is also a poll tax of approximately five cents per head per annum and an additional tax of a few cents to raise the nominal "tribute" for the two overlords. I believe there is never any national debt though I suppose some day the Palace of the Valley will collapse of old age and then the expense of rebuilding it may possibly involve the raising of an extra thousand or two. Life is enviably simple in a Lilliputian state like this which does not surrender its sturdy independence to casino syndicates.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Post-Graduate Mail Order Cours

By Frank L. Perrin

THE interesting fact has been disclosed that, so far as the American public is concerned, school is never out. Spring and fall, summer and winter, we are being taught, if we read and listen, the theories of political management and the alleged advantages of a somewhat new, but certainly an experimental form of government by authority of combined minorities. Time was, and not so long ago, when the propagandist bureaus of the two major political parties were supported by direct contributions from those within the parties, either officeholders or office seekers, patriotically inclined individuals who were possessors of wealth, or representatives of special interests, some of whom were regarded as the beneficiaries of protected industries. Some others contributed as liberally in the ante-prohibition era, and even more generously during the years when the saloons and breweries were fighting their way back to legalized recognition.

Conditions were bad enough, even under a system long endured because it could not be cured. National and state legislators could not possibly have been induced to outlaw a system which had operated, directly or indirectly, to put them in office and which might, if allowed to continue, result in their continued enjoyment of the confidence of their constituencies. But there were limits, usually, to the amounts contributed and the amounts expended in efforts to influence voters, both in the primary and the general election campaigns. A reasonably strict accounting was demanded from candidates and their sponsors. Theoretically, at least, the electorate could not be corrupted by the profligate or criminal use of money. The states and the nation, it must be agreed, zealously enforced the purity of elections laws.

* * *

Looking backward only a few years it seems that until the administration of President Hoover the managing directors of the opposing schools of politics were satisfied to declare a political moratorium, or vacation, in periods between national and off-year elections. The era of intensive training, in the experience of novices, graduates and post-graduates in these schools, did not dawn until the year 1928.

It was in this year 1928, or the year following, that the defeated and aggrieved Democratic Party set up its mail-order training school in Washington with the deliberate and more or less openly avowed intention of discrediting Herbert Hoover, and to penalize him for defeating the "Happy Warrior" at the polls in November. There was set up in Washington, in furtherance of this undertaking, a brilliantly equipped propaganda bureau. Despite public announcement of its purpose, and with full knowledge of the unreliability of the teachings inculcated by the bureau, many influential newspapers, magazines and commentators swelled the discordant chorus raised by "Charley" Michelson and his paid publicists.

* * *

To the discredit of the American press and public, it is a matter of record that no President of the United States, of either political party, has suffered as Mr. Hoover suffered from the malignant influences of distortion and misrepresentation. Had the result been only to confirm his traditional political foes in their assumption that he was unwise or unworthy, the offense would not have been so greatly magnified. But the constant and vicious campaign persuaded many of the then President's friends and former supporters to believe that he, and he alone, was responsible for the engulfing wave of economic unrest which swept the entire civilized world.

It is not to be wondered at, in view of what we all remember, that those now in authority in Washington should deem it expedient, politically, to take a leaf from the Michelson book and pursue, on an even larger scale, the methods he proved to be effective. So today, we are told, there is being maintained in Washington, or under the aegis of the Washington administration, and financed by revenues collected from the people through federal taxes, a stupendous and powerful propaganda bureau set up under the Michelson plan and specifications.

This new and larger bureau, let it be known, is not a bureau of the Democratic Party as such, but an adjunct of the New Deal combination of normally discordant factions. Contributions to the fund of $500,000 annually allotted to this bureau do not come from office-holders and office-seekers, but from the public treasury. The curriculum, as indicated by the lesson leaflets mailed from the bureau, is designed to perpetuate the theories of the New Deal school of experimental politics.

The Wide Horizon

Diverging Outlooks

By J. Emlyn Williams

BERLIN

DR. HANS DIECKHOFF, the new German Ambassador to the United States, takes up his official duties during a particularly tense period in Germany's foreign affairs.

The Washington post, it is generally admitted here, is not an easy one to fill, despite the fact that between Germany and the United States there are no special issues demanding settlement. There is no question of a clash on such matters as the restoration of German colonies or the Third Reich's future position in central Europe—disagreement concerning which separates this country from England and France at the present time. America was not a party to the Treaty of Versailles from the beginning—in fact, long before the National Socialists came to power, some of the most outspoken advocates of a revision of that treaty were American political and intellectual leaders. No territorial differences separate the two states and reparations have long been a dead letter. It would, in fact, be difficult to point to one direct issue from which any serious conflict between these two states could arise.

* * *

But this is only one side of the picture. The other side reveals deep-seated differences of another kind which do exist between the two states. These are differences of outlook, of Weltanschuung, as the German would say. They are the outcome of the clash between the totalitarian claims of the Third Reich and the democratic conceptions of freedom of the individual, as understood across the Atlantic.

It is because he starts from an entirely different standpoint that the National Socialist leader cannot, or will not, understand the American viewpoint. One of the strongest German objections to "America's attitude" reveals itself in the interpretation of freedom of public expression. The Germans are constantly being told by their leaders that their land is the freest in the world and is based upon the finest conception of democracy. That may be so, but only if it is understood that the terms "freedom" and "democracy" have quite another connotation here from what they have in Anglo-Saxon countries. This is illustrated in the case of the press.

The National Socialist is astounded at the freedom—license, he calls it—granted to the American press. It is not understandable to him. In the leadership state, it is impossible for any section of the press to adopt an oppositional attitude. There can be but one standpoint—the Government's—otherwise, the central authority, and, therefore, the system which produced it, is weak and should be superseded. This explains the indignation with which the floodgates of press irony and disapprobation are liberated whenever an American individual or newspaper attacks some incident in the Third Reich with which he or it disagrees.

* * *

If, an honest National Socialist leader asked the present writer recently, we have a government department which can silence such "extravagances," surely there must be some such organization in Washington?

It is also incomprehensible to the average National Socialist why Americans should concern themselves with what happens in Germany. The consequences of the application of certain theories of racialism, the treatment of the church-state problem, are internal affairs of this state, he contends. The sensitiveness to criticism of a totalitarian state is something which democracies apparently have to learn. But the same individual is annoyed if the American decides that he will decide himself whether he will or will not buy German goods (though, in reality, the average American would appear to have very little more to say as to whether his wares come from Germany or from France than the average German of today as to whether he agreed or disagreed with the Third Reich's Four-Year Plan).

* * *

The difference between the National Socialist's conception of autarchy and many an American's ideas of a "self-sufficient" United States may not be very wide. Two expositions of a policy of isolation are hardly steps to economic co-operation; but this exasperates the German all the more, since to him America is the land from which he hopes to secure essential raw materials, albeit through long-term credits.

The more serious German is also not a little exasperated by America's foreign policy. Always, there remains with him the feeling that come what may, despite the large German section in the population, the United States is much more influenced by England than by any other outside power.

It is these divergences of outlook, often due to intangible elements, which make the task which Dr. Hans Luther's successor now takes on no easy one.

But it is a task the successful fulfillment of which can only help toward guaranteeing world peace and prosperity, and one for which Dr. Dieckhoff is well fitted by his own abilities, character and experience.